"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; gentle, moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,946. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY REPLIES THAT IT WAS 'JUSTIFIED SELF-DEFENSE' TO SINK LUSITANIA; CAN NO LONGER 'OBSERVE REGULATIONS' WOULD ARBITRATE HER ATTACKS ON OUR OWN VESSELS; WASHINGTON DISTURBED BY THE NOTE, WHICH IS NOT FINAL

VON JAGOW EXPLAINS NOTE

Believes it Essential to Establish First 'a Common Basis of Fact.'

NOT GERMANY'S FINAL WORD

Hopes We Will Let Her Know Wherein Our Understanding of the Case Differs from Hers.

GERMANY HAS SUPPLIES

And Is in No Danger of Being Starved Out by the Embargo on Foodstuffs.

BUT WOULD CHANGE POLICY

Should Great Britain Return to the Contraband Rules "Generally Accepted Before the War."

BERLIN, May 30, (via London, Monday, May 31, 3:30 A. M.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, the Imperial German Foreign Secretary, received the correspondent of The Associated Press today and outlined the reasons which impelled the German Government to send an ad interim note to the United States Government, instead of a final and definite reply to the American representations regarding the Lusitania and other ships that have been torpedoed and Germany's submarine policy.

"The issues involved," said Herr von Jagow, "are of such importance, and the view in regard to the Lusitania show such variance, that the German Government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues involved.

"We hope and trust that the American Government will take the same view of the case and let us know in what points their understanding of the facts differs from the German viewpoint as set forth in the note, and in what points they agree, before looking for a direct answer to their communication.

Hopes for Common Basis.

"The American note, of course, leaves the way open for a preliminary discussion of the situation as suggested in the German note. I hope that such a common basis of fact, once established, may serve as the groundwork for further conversations."

The Minister was unwilling to give a more definite outline to or to comment on the suggestion that an arrangement might be reached on a basis of an inspection and certification by the American Government of passenger ships, not carrying war cargoes, pointing out that he did not feel entitled to anticipate, as the other departments of the Government must be heard before suggestions could be definitely taken up or discussed.

Dr. von Jagow expressed pleasure at the newspaper announcement that American Line steamers were not carrying contraband, but he suggested the advisability of supplementing such newspaper statements by more definite authoritative announcements.

Points to British Embargo.

Replying to a question, Dr. von Jagow said that Germany had been willing from the outset to abandon her submarine war against merchantmen in response to a return by Great Britain to the regulations of war regarding contraband generally accepted before the war, the specific condition being the lifting of the embargo on foodstuffs and raw material, now on the list of conditional contraband.

It was not Germany's fault, but Great Britain's, he said, that the well-meant proposals of the United States for a compromise failed.

"The question of foodstuffs and raw materials," Dr. von Jagow said, "is not a question of necessity for Germany but one of principle. Germany has shown, I think, that it cannot be starved out by Great Britain's em-

Continued on Page 2.

"JUST LIKE HOME."
Consult the Country Board columns of The New York Times before you make your plans for vacation. They contain a select list of country homes. See next to last page today.—Advt.

Full Text of Germany's Reply to the United States

Berlin, May 29, via London, May 31,—1:08 A. M.

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare:

The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

The cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight will be treated on the same principles.

An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the International Commission of Inquiry, as provided by Article III. of The Hague agreement of Oct. 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes' time, and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral Governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their States lost their lives.

On this occasion the Imperial Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American Government.

In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both Governments, the Imperial Government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both Governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and carried expressly as such in the "navy list" issued by the British Admiralty.

It is further known to the Imperial Government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks.

The Imperial Government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, in a confidential instruction, issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British Government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

The Imperial Government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the Admiralty Staff of the German Navy as "undefended." German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

The German Government believes that it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition, and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's Commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probabilty, have been saved.

The Imperial Government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government.

The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain.

The Imperial Government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government.

The undersigned takes occasion, et cetera,

JAGOW.

The President's Note of May 13, to Which the Above Is the Reply.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, May 13, 1915

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, than any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828, between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

BRYAN.

CONSIDERS IT DISAPPOINTING

Dissatisfaction With the Reply Is Reflected in Government Circles.

PROMPT REJOINDER LIKELY

Answer Will Probably be Sent to Berlin Within 24, or at Most 48, Hours.

TO RESTATE OUR POSITION

With an Intimation That an Early and Definite Reply Is Desired.

WILL REQUIRE REPARATION

And Assurances of Future Respect for American Rights—Newspapers Echo Capital's Disapproval.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in Government circles generally.

President Wilson had retired early—before the text arrived—but from a reading of the summary published today and Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other Cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany. Just what course of action the United States will pursue is undetermined.

Press dispatches giving the text of the reply came during the evening and were sent to the White House. The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight, and will be placed before the President early tomorrow. There will be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Prompt Answer Probable.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps in awenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is expected to give the American Government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was not armed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman, and that under all rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety, whether she carried ammunition or not. American law does not prohibit the carrying of ammunition on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and that liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the State Department on the meanings of Federal statutes.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note, and her evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future are the main points, however, which the United States Government, it was generally believed tonight, would advert in the second note.

Doesn't Remove Risks.

The expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States. When the note of May 13 was sent it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the risks to which American vessels and lives were subjected—and to support this contention the United States will add, it is said, that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed without warning within the last few days.

While it is generally thought that the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13, the promptness with which the reply will be dispatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American Government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

President Determined.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that, failing this, he will not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

In German quarters here tonight it was reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To controvert this the United States has proof, which was gathered before the American note was sent, that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore, the British Government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.

SURPRISE AT THE CAPITAL.

Officials Refuse to Comment, but Show Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The official text of the German answer to President Wilson's Lusitania note of May 13 was received in Washington tonight in press dispatches from Berlin, but arrived too late to be shown to any considerable number of officials and public men whose comments would give an inkling of the impression created by the German contentions.

A copy of the text, as cabled to newspapers in this country, was sent to President Wilson, but no statement was forthcoming from the White House as to his views on the points made by Germany.

Most of the official comment obtainable here today was based on the summaries of the German note printed in the morning newspapers. It was gathered tonight, however, that the views that had been formed after reading the summaries had not been changed in any appreciable degree by a perusal of the full text of Germany's response.

Judged by what is said by persons in a position to understand the feeling of the Government, the German reply is a great disappointment in that it makes entirely unsatisfactory answers to the main contentions of President Wilson in his protest over the sinking of the Lusitania.

Germany, it is pointed out, has virtually ignored the outstanding point of the President's communication, which was that the German submarine warfare on unarmed merchant vessels was in violation of both the laws of nations and the laws of humanity and should be [illegible]andoned.

[illegible]here appears to be a very general [illegible]ion here that Germany, to use an [illegible]ican slang expression, has sought [illegible]estep the real issue. While Presi[illegible] Wilson's feeling with regard to [illegible]erman contentions is not disclosed, [illegible] believed among those who have had [illegible]e acquaintance with his views of [illegible] Lusitania case, that he will not ac[illegible] Germany's arguments in her own [illegible] as a proper response to the [illegible]tions of this Government and will [illegible]red to act accordingly.

[illegible]gard Defense as Trivial.

[illegible]s to be clear that the German [illegible] the [illegible]nking of the Lusitania [illegible] be in any way acceptable to his Gover[illegible]ent. The suggestion that the Lusitania's passengers would, in all human probability, have been saved if the explosion of ammunition on the vessel, caused by the torpedo fired by the German submarine, had not sent her to the bottom quickly, will be regarded as trivial by the President and his advisers.

The contention that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British Navy has already been controverted to the satisfaction of this Government by the official reports of the Collector of Customs at New York. Altogether, the contention that the Cunard Company, and not the German Government, was responsible for the loss of life through the sinking of the Lusitania will arouse no sympathy among the members of the Washington Government, according to the interpretation placed on the opinions expressed here today and tonight.

The expressions of regret in connection with the German attacks on the American steamers Gulflight and Cushing, while pleasing to this Government, will not have the effect, it is believed, of taking the minds of the President and his advisers off the crucial issue involved—the inhumanity of the German submarine warfare as practiced against unarmed merchant vessels.

The President in his note of May 13 called on Germany to abandon her submarine warfare The German response evades this virtual demand, and seeks to postpone a settlement of what the President desires until after the German and American Governments have agreed on a set of facts suggested by Germany. In proposing that the facts first be determined, Germany held consistently to her circular statement communicated to this Government on May 11.

In this she gave assurances that every care would be taken to avoid attacks on neutral vessels, and that when such attacks occurred she would undertake to ascertain the circumstances, and where there was a disagreement resort should be had to adjustment by an international commission provided for in the general Hague treaty of 1907.

No Long Discussion.

This process, renewed formally in the German response to the President's communication of May 13, is understood to be wholly unacceptable to the United States Government. It was said today that President Wilson might, in certain circumstances, be willing to agree to an adjustment of the Gulflight and Cushing cases on the basis of an agreed statement as to the facts involved, but Germany, it was pointed out, had wholly overlooked that there could be no arbitration under the position taken by the President of any matters affecting attacks by German submarines on American ships or on foreign merchant vessels carrying American passengers, so long as the submarine warfare continued. It is evident that the President will not be satisfied with any prolonged negotiations or any resort to arbitration that is not accompanied by assurances of the German Government of a complete cessation of submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels.

It has been made clear that the Amer[illegible]n position is that a German sub[illegible]ine encountering an unarmed mer[illegible] vessel must ascertain the facts [illegible]rning her status before resorting [illegible]ce, and then only after passengers [illegible]rew have been taken off or have [illegible]ed a place of safety. The German [illegible]on, as it is understood here, is that [illegible] submarine may fire her torpedo [illegible] and afterward an effort shall be [illegible] to ascertain the facts.

The positions of the two Governments are diametrically opposed, and it is believed here that President Wilson will adhere to his previous attitude that the conceded right of visit and search shall be exercised by every German submarine commander before attempting to sink an unarmed merchant vessel, and that failure to observe this rule will cause the United States Government to put into practice its formal notice that Germany will be held to a "strict accountability."

Opinion in Washington, as interpreted from the expressions obtained today and tonight, is very strong that President Wilson will stand firmly by the pri[illegible]ary principle enunciated in the Amer[illegible]an notes to Germany of Feb. 10 and [illegible] 13, that the German submarine [illegible]manders must adhere to the rule [illegible]isitation and search or else aban[illegible] submarine warfare.

[illegible]at the course of the United States [illegible] is problematical, but feeling is pronounced here that President Wilson, after reiterating what was said in his note of May 13 and disposing of the German defense, will call on Germany for a prompt compliance with the American demands.

One of the suggestions made today was that Germany realized that she had no real defense for the sinking of the Lusitania and was seeking to cover up her violation of the laws of humane warfare in the best way she could.

This suggestion follows out a theory that Germany had figured that the Lusitania would remain afloat for several hours after she was torpedoed and thus give passengers and crew ample opportunity to escape to the nearby Irish coast. If there had been no loss of life, the German Government would have been able to point to the sinking of the Lusitania as an earnest of the intention to sink British passenger ships and use the incident as a warning that Americans and other neutrals must not take passage on belligerent merchantmen. But this plan did not materialize and she is now seeking, it is contended by those who surmise that Germany may have had in mind the outcome indicated, to put the best face possible on a case that she realizes is defenseless.

The suggestions in the German note that the Lusitania met her fate partly through violating the American laws forbidding shipment of explosives on merchant ships carrying passengers have apparently made no impression here except in the way of causing amazement that the German Government should seek such means of appealing to the United States in endeavoring to justify the sacrifice of the lives of more than a thousand innocent persons.

Citing Our Laws.

The point made concerning the law relating to high explosives is in line with the comment heard in Germany after the Lusitania was sunk—that the Captain of the vessel was responsible for the disaster because he had violated an American statute, and that he should be prosecuted. If any answer is made by the United States to the argument embracing allusion to the high explosive law it is likely to take the form of a plain intimation that without regard to whether the loss of life among those on the Lusitania was due to the presence of ammunition in the ship's cargo, the domestic statutes of the United States and their enforcement are none of Germany's business.

These matters, it is suggested, do not enter into a consideration of the great outstanding fact that a merchant ship carrying passengers was torpedoed without warning, when the rules of warfare recognized between nations required that she should not be attacked or injured until the right of visit and search, a right pointed out by President Wilson in his note, had been exercised and passengers and crew had been removed to a place of safety, which, as the President was careful to indicate, did not mean merely to permit them to be left to the mercy of the seas in small boats.

It has been explained by citations from a decision of the then solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, that the American law relating to the transportation of explosives on emigrant vessels—known as the Passenger act of 1882—did not apply to ammunition of the character carried by the Lusitania. Within the meaning of that law, the fixed and packed ammunition carried by the Lusitania did not comprise the dangerous explosives to which the law applies.

Furthermore, the enforcement of that law is made a duty of the Collector of Customs at the port of departure, who is required to see that a ship carrying emigrants has no high explosives of the character and quantity described in the statute in her cargo, so that the unofficial suggestions made in Germany that the Captain of the Lusitania should be prosecuted for a violation of the act would not apply to Captain Turner, but to an officer of the United States Government, in this case Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of Customs at New York.

But the Treasury Department has satisfied itself that the ammunition on the Lusitania was of the character permitted to be transported on ships carrying emigrant passengers, and the German contention in this regard will have no standing in the response that the Government will make to the German note.

Waived Technicalities.

There will be no waiving by President Wilson of his determination not to have the main issue clouded by technicalities. It was known definitely when he sent his note of May 13 that he had brushed aside all technicalities and planted himself upon recognized rights under international law and upon the higher and broader rights of humanity. But even upon technical grounds, so far as they have been recognized by the German Government with respect to American laws, it can be shown that the German position is untenable and wholly wrong.

Vessel Not Armed.

The German contention that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British auxiliary naval service causes no worry here. This Government has satisfied itself that the allegation that the Lusitania was armed had no foundation. The statement in the German note that she carried two guns mounted and concealed below decks does not accord with the official reports made to the Treasury Department by the Collector of Customs at New York.

If any evidence should be produced that guns that might be mounted were carried in the hold of the Lusitania, this Government would point out that there was a vast difference between that circumstance and the contention of Germany that guns were mounted and ready for use. In this connection the natural question has arisen why, if the German Government knew that the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary with guns already mounted, complaint was not made to the United States Government and a request made for the interning of the ship as required by the rules of international law with respect to armed warships and armed naval auxiliaries.

But even if the Lusitania carried guns and ammunition for purely defensive purposes it would not make her an armed vessel, according to a recognized rule. In this connection attention was called tonight to the fact that on Sept. 20, 1914, the State Department, with the approval of President Wilson, issued what was described as "memoranda" for the guidance of Government officials in the enforcement of American neutrality in cases of armed vessels visiting American ports. The first paragraph of the "memoranda" says:

"A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war."

The "memoranda" show that the owners or agents of a vessel carrying armament and ammunition must furnish evidence to establish that the armament is solely for defense and not to be used offensively, "whether the armament be mounted or stowed below," and this evidence must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. Under the rules laid down in the "memoranda" the port authorities of New York were required to ascertain whether any guns that might have been on the Lusitania were intended for offensive or defensive purposes.

Troop-Carrying Charge.

The suggestion in the German note that the Lusitania had been engaged in carrying British troops created surprise here. Such a charge, to have any weight, must necessarily apply to the transportation of troops in organized bodies or contingents, and not to mere individual soldiers who might be proceeding from this country to join the colors in England. This suggestion of the German Government comes under the head of the points in the German note that are designated in some quarters as "trivial."

Several questions are asked here tonight with regard to the allegations concerning armament, ammunition, supplies, and British soldiers on the Lusitania. The questions may be summarized in one: How did the German Government know these things? Persons here consider it extremely doubtful that Germany should have known that there was any ammunition in the cargo of the Lusitania when she sailed from New York on her last voyage.

Such information is of a military character, and the German agents in this country, even if they had ascertained at the time or after the Lusitania's departure from New York that she had war munitions on board, would have had no means of communicating it to Berlin, for the reason that this Government does not permit military information to be sent by radio to any European belligerent by any of its agents in this country, and the German agents here could send no such message by cable that would not pass through British territory and be confiscated there.

SAYS LUSITANIA CARRIED NO GUNS

Cunard Agent Reiterates His Denial That the Big Liner Was Armed.

HAD NO SHELLS EITHER

Nor Did She Ever, He Asserts, Carry Ammunition, Except Safety Cartridges, in Hold.

Extracts from the German reply, including the passage attempting to put the blame for the loss of the Lusitania upon the Cunard Line, were read to Charles P. Sumner, General Agent of the line, last night by a TIMES reporter. Mr. Sumner, while indignant over the official character given by the note to the charges that the Lusitania carried mounted guns and large quantities of ammunition, said he could only emphasize his previous denials of all these allegations.

"I can only repeat what I have already said several times when these German allegations became current," Mr. Sumner said. "The Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted, in cargo or anywhere else.

"The Cunard Line has never carried ammunition in its passenger steamers, with the exception of the few cases of Remington safety, small-arm cartridges, such as the Lusitania carried in her cargo, and which were carried as cargo in peace times. These safety cartridges are such as all steamers have been in the habit of carrying, even before the war. They can be put into fire and otherwise severely tried, as has been shown by tests, without their exploding and doing any considerable damage. They could not under any circumstances have caused such an explosion as followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

"Further than this I can only say that the official inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania is now in progress in Liverpool. There the falsity of these German charges will be abundantly proved."

As to the assertion that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops, it was said last night that the answer to this German charge was to be found in the passenger list of the ship and in the lists of those who lost their lives and of those who were saved. No Canadian troops were shown in any of these lists.

Marine Superintendent Denies.

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, denied emphatically last night that the Lusitania had guns, Canadian troops, or reservists on board when she sailed from New York on May 1 for Liverpool.

"I have boarded and inspected the Lusitania twice each day she has been in this port since her first trip in 1907, and can truthfully affirm that I have never seen a gun of any kind on the ship. All modern liners can carry quick-firing guns at the bow and stern if it is needed, but neither the Lusitania nor the Mauretania ever has been fitted with such weapons since they have been in the trade between New York and Liverpool."

"Could any guns have been concealed on the Lusitania without your knowledge?" the Captain was asked.

"Certainly not," he replied. "While the ship is loading I go through the cargo space each morning and afternoon. The Lusitania had about 1,500 tons on her last voyage, which was all stowed away by 7 o'clock on Friday night."

"Would you have known if there had been any Canadian troops or reservists among the steerage passengers?"

"Yes, because I go down into each steerage before the ship leaves and also get the report from the clerk on the pier, who has to stamp each ticket before the passenger is allowed on board.

"I finished my last walk through the ship at noon, just twenty-eight minutes before the Lusitania left the pier, and went to Captain Turner's cabin to say good-bye to him. There were about 400 in the steerage, I believe, and they were nearly all British subjects, men, women, and children."

Captain Roberts has been the Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line for several years and sleeps in his quarters at the pier when any of the big ships are in port.

CARRIED NO CANNON.

Collector Malone on May 9 Denied Lusitania Was Armed.

To Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, portions of the German note were read. When asked for an expression of opinion on the allegations as to armament of the Lusitania, the Canadian soldiers and the ammunition, the Collector said:

"I would consider it highly improper for me to discuss the case of the Lusitania, her cargo, or any question raised by the German note. When the Federal Government asks for a report from me, I shall send it."

The Collector on May 9 said:

"The report that the Lusitania was armed is not correct. The ship was inspected before sailing, as is customary. No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

To this statement the Collector referred when questioned on the subject later.

Mr. Malone returned late Saturday night from Washington, where he conferred with federal officials. It was after this visit that Mr. Malone decided not to discuss the Lusitania matter.

It was the Collector himself who directed the examination of the Lusitania, as a result of which he issued the statement that the doomed ship carried no guns mounted when she left this port.

It is said that Mr. Malone will now put all of the eighty members of the neutrality squad under close questioning to determine whether any of them might have seen any guns below or above decks on the Lusitania.

LET SHIPS ARM FOR DEFENSE.

State Department's Order Affecting Merchantmen of Belligerent Nations

The State Department on Sept. 20, 1914, issued a memorandum as a guide to American port officials in which it was set forth that merchant vessels of belligerent nations might leave American ports carrying guns and ammunition for the "sole purpose" of defense.

These rules were issued after the State Department had considered several puzzling cases. One was that of the Adriatic, which entered New York Harbor carrying six-inch guns mounted on deck. After delaying the Adriatic for some time, the Government permitted her to leave port upon receiving assurances that her guns were to be used only for defense. Similar cases were those of the Merion at San Francisco and the Francisco at this port. These were English merchant vessels carrying passengers, and they sought to leave American ports armed on the plea that weapons were needed to defend themselves from attack by German cruisers.

These cases resulted in the rule that merchantmen of the belligerent nations might leave American ports with armament, provided the owners showed that the armament was not for offense. The text of the rules follows:

"A—A merchant vessel of a belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

"B—The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

"C.—Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for, and will not be used in offensive operations.

"Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are:

"1. That the calibre of the guns carried does not exceed six inches.

"2. That the guns and small arms carried are few in number.

"3. That no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.

"4. That the quantity of ammunition carried is small.

"5. That the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.

"6. That the vessel intends to and actually does clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, or a port indicating its purpose to continue in the same trade in which it was engaged before war was declared.

"7. That the vessel takes on board fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination, or the same quantity substantially which it is accustomed to take for a voyage before war was declared.

"8. That the cargo of the vessel contains articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war in operation against an enemy.

"9. That the vessel carries passengers who are, as a whole, unfitted to enter the military service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies, or any of its allies, and particularly if the passenger list includes women and children."

VONJAGOW EXPLAINS GERMANY'S REPLY

Continued from Page 1.

bargo on foodstuffs. We may be a little short of some or another particular food product, but we have enough to live on and keep up the struggle.

"The same is true of raw materials, with which, according to the Declaration of London, belligerents have no right to interfere when they are not specifically destined for the armed forces of any enemy.

"Germany is able to get along, even if the imports of such materials are cut off. Germany, however, objects to the cool assumption of the British Cabinet that when it is unable to defeat the German armies legitimately on the battlefield, it is entitled to try to force the nation to its knees by economic pressure, disregarding all accepted precepts and regulations of war.

Denies Fortress Analogy.

"The analogy of the besieged fortress does not apply to Germany. The resident, who settles in a fortress, does so cognizant of the risk and aware that he can leave before the siege begins. But there is no precedent for the siege of the civilian population of a whole nation in its own land with no possibility of escape. Germany will fight such an unjustified method of war with all the means at her disposal."

Dr. von Jagow said he had absolutely no information regarding the American steamer Nebraskan, which was damaged by an explosion in the Irish Sea last week, and, in the absence of any definite news as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine, he declined to express any opinion as to the effect of the incident on the pending negotiations.

The Nebraskan, in any event, Dr. von Jagow said, was not torpedoed with design by a German submarine. The German policy regarding neutral shipping, even in the war zone, had been enunciated clearly. There was no intention of attacking neutral ships.

Working in Dark Regarding America.

"Are you an optimist or a pessimist regarding the German-American situation?" asked the correspondent, as he was taking his leave of the Foreign Minister.

"How can I tell you how our note will be received?" replied Dr. von Jagow. "I have no means of communicating with the Ambassador at Washington or of gauging public sentiment. Wireless communication is limited and rather unsatisfactory. There are no means for cabling, and the open wireless messages we are sending are read or interfered with by British stations. We are virtually cut off from America and are working in the dark."

Note Is Made Public.

The German reply to the note of the United States concerning the Lusitania was made public here today. It declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarine or aeroplane; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight, and that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, it was "acting in justified self-defense in seeking, with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

The German Government recalls the proposals, submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London, designed to end the submarine warfare and the shutting out of food supplies from Germany, which, it asserts, failed of their purpose because of the refusal of the British Government to agree to them.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 MORE VESSELS

The Tullochmoor's Men Ordered in Boats, Then Vessel Is Shelled.

DIDN'T ASK NATIONALITY

The Steamers Glenlee and Cysne Also Sent to Bottom—Crews Rescued by Frenchmen.

BARRY, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor, 3,520 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Friday evening. The crew escaped and has landed here. The Tullochmoor was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamer Tullochmoor was steaming off Ushant (westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France) on Friday evening when halted by a shot from a submarine. The submarine, Captain Holford said, was only fifteen yards distant from the steamer at that time. The German commander gave the steamer's crew ten minutes to launch their boats, and the twenty-six men rowed away without waiting to save their personal effects.

"The crew of the submarine," said Captain Holford, "made no attempt to board the Tullochmoor, nor was I asked to show my ensign or tell my nationality. The Germans kept firing into the ship until she went down. They must have had a good deal of ammunition to spare, for the steamer was the target for nearly forty shots before she disappeared."

While the Tullochmoor was still afloat Engineer Dockeray swam back from the small boat he was in and obtained the ship's papers.

The Tullochmoor's crew was rescued by the Spanish steamer Olizzara after spending three hours in the steamer's boats.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Ushant, Northern France, says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons, and was owned in Glasgow. She was bound from Cardiff for Aden.

A dispatch from Brest says that French torpedo boats have brought into port the crew of the Glenlee and also that of the Portuguese steamer Cysne, which were torpedoed by a German submarine between the Scilly Islands and Cape Finisterre. The crews were picked up at sea by the French vessel Dixi, which transferred them to the torpedo boats.

The chief officer and sixteen men of the Elder-Dempster Line steamer Ethiope, which was torpedoed in the English Channel Friday night, have been rescued by the steamer Wiltshire and taken to Havre.

The steamer Saxonian took Captain McDonald and sixteen members of the crew of the Ethiope into Falmouth Saturday morning, and they reported that the other sixteen men of the crew were supposed to be afloat in the ship's boat.

The Tullochmoor, which was 340 feet in length, with a beam of 45.6 feet, was built in 1899. She was owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle.

MEGANTIC ESCAPES PURSUING SUBMARINE

Liner Sends 'SOS' to Queenstown, But Later Reports That She Is Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S O S" call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another saying that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork Harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's Captain, reporting that he had evaded the submarine; that his ship was well to the westward, and that he was proceeding on his voyage, with all on board well.

FORTY-NINE MEN LOST IN MAJESTIC'S SINKING

And 321 on the Princess Irene, According to Official Reports.

LONDON, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the British battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 27, according to the casualty list issued tonight.

The number of men lost on the steamer Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness Harbor, exclusive of 78 dockyard workmen, is given as 243.

SUBMARINE SETS SHIP AFIRE.

Crew of Russian Vessel Towed Awhile, Then Set Adrift.

LONDON, May 31.—The crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars have arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set afire on Friday by a German submarine off Fair Island, the Shetlands.

The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

SAW A SUBMARINE NEAR THE NEBRASKAN

The June Rose Sighted the Submersible a Little Before the Explosion

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, (via London,) May 30.—The mate of the schooner June Rose, which has arrived here, reports that members of his crew saw a submarine at 4 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, a few hours before the American steamer Nebraskan was seriously damaged by an explosion. The June Rose was in sight of the submarine from twenty to thirty minutes after first sighting her west of Fastnet. The schooner later saw the Nebraskan flying the American flag.

Consul General Skinner at London has telegraphed here for all available information concerning the presence of submarines in the vicinity of the Nebraskan.

OFFICIAL NEBRASKAN SURVEY COMPLETED

Experts' Report Withheld, But General Opinion Inclines to Torpedo Theory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—British and American naval experts representing the Admiralty and the American Embassy have completed their examination of the damage to the Nebraskan, which is in dry dock here.

No official statement has been given out, but the general opinion is that the vessel was torpedoed.

A WEAK EVASION, LONDON'S OPINION

Summaries of German Note Taken as Showing a Desire to Dodge the Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 31.—British opinions on the arguments advanced by Germany in the summaries of the German reply to America on the Lusitania case so far received here may be summed up in a few words. These opinions, of course, are merely those of an interested onlooker. They are that the German reply is a weak effort to evade the main point at issue.

The Daily Chronicle, basing an editorial article on a summary of the German reply to Mr. Wilson's note, telegraphed from Amsterdam says:

"According to it, Germany asks for a further delay to inquire into the facts and meanwhile she alleges (1) that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser carrying guns and gunners, (2) that our admiralty had instructed merchantmen to attack submarines, and this justified the German submarines in torpedoing any British ship at sight, and (3) that the fault was Great Britain's because we had rejected an arrangement whereby the Germans would have given up submarining merchantmen. It will be noted that the points are alternatives; if 1 were true, 2 would be unnecessary; and if 2 were true, 3 would be unnecessary. In point of fact, they are all easily shown to be untrue. Number 1 can be disproved at once by the New York Harbor authorities, and 2 and 3 by immediate comparison of dates and documents.

"If President Wilson accedes to the demand for more delay we imagine it will be on condition Germany stops submarining in the interim. The considerable time which has elapsed since his note was presented has been used by Germany to submarine a number of ships, including the Nebraska. Manifestly it would be giving her all she wanted to concede an indefinite further delay on the same terms."

PACIFISTS STARTLED BY ATTACK ON KAISER

Dr. Crane Denounces Lousitania 'Murder' at Plymouth Church Memorial Meeting.

For half an hour last night more than 1,000 persons who had gone to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to attend a memorial service for the dead of the Lusitania sat spellbound while Dr. Frank Crane, former Congregational minister and peace advocate, startled the pacifists by a bitter attack upon the Kaiser, in which he charged all those responsible for the sinking of the great steamship with willful, villainous, and shameful murder of noncombatants.

The warlike utterance of Dr. Crane marked the close of a service at which there had been much talk of the boon to humanity which might result from the sacrifice of those who died. One speaker had said that the war would result in a league of peace; another that the United States would lead the way in a great worldwide peace movement; still another expressed thanks that President Wilson had not acted on the moment and had realized that there was a greater thing than the honor of the nation or the protection of its citizens.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, was to say the last words after Dr. Crane concluded. He listened with apparent interest to Dr. Crane, but then announced the service would end with the singing of a hymn. Many in the audience smiled and made audible comments about the situation which had been caused by the unexpected turn affairs had taken.

The others who had spoken appeared to be dumfounded by what Dr. Crane said. They were the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and representative of the New York State Peace Society, who presided; John Bates Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, an ardent peace worker, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan.

"The President of the United States may be neutral," Dr. Crane said. "Well, he has to be. This church may be neutral. Perhaps it has to be. But I am not neutral. I don't have to be, and I would not feel that I could speak at a meeting on a subject like this unless I said what I believed to be true.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the most dastardly crimes in the history of the world. To me there is no other view to be taken of it. The question is: What are you going to do about it? If sending 100,000 men over to Europe would help in licking Germany, I would gladly enlist. But it wouldn't help.

"The firing of a torpedo into a merchantman and the killing of noncombatants, men, women, and children, for the glory of the Kaiser or any one else was murder, infamous, villainous murder.

"What we need in this world is government. We are living in a state of anarchy. This Government is the one to act, and the time to act is now. By that, I don't mean that we should enter into the war. It wouldn't do any good. But there is only one way to stop war, and that is to take away the things to fight with.

"I don't think there is going to be any effectual league of peace after the war. From the first there have been but two effective ways of government: empire and federation. The Kaiser is trying empire, and we all know his destination. It can't be done. The only way is federation. That is the way we have here.

"Now you can't imagine a war between Ohio and Indiana. All of the States may have their Theodore Roosevelts and want to fight, but they can't. Why? Well, they haven't got anything to fight with. Now, why can't the republics of America start the movement for a world federation here and start it now? It is the only way to extend it to Europe and end war for all time.

"To make war it is necessary to have money, and this country is richer than any country in Europe—now. If the war continues until Dec. 31 this nation will be richer than all the countries of Europe combined. It will be in a position to fight the world, and it will be in a position to lead the movement for a world federation. Why not put the Monroe Doctrine in the wastebasket and say with the other American Republics that we will adopt a doctrine which will take in the whole world?"

Dr. Lynch said there as something higher than the honor of a nation or the protection of its subjects; something which represented humanity.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE LUSITANIA

Loss of Life Is Regretted, but the Action of the Submarine Is Extolled.

CALLED A "BRILLIANT DEED"

Berlin Journal's Expert Lauds "Achievement"—Hamburg Writer Blames Wilson.

The following are some of the views expressed by leading German newspapers, in recent issues just received here, concerning Germany's justification for sinking the Lusitania. While all of them express varying degrees of regret for the loss of the lives of non-combatants, all agree that the sinking was justified, assuming it as a settled fact from the start that the Lusitania was an armed ship, listed as an auxiliary cruiser by the British Admiralty. They also maintain that she was sufficiently warned in accordance with international law. As a result, after expressing regret for the passengers, the newspapers as a rule congratulate the Fatherland, sometimes gleefully, on the destruction of the ship.

The Berliner Tageblatt of May 8, in an article by Captain L. Persins, its naval expert, says:

"Deeply moved, we received the announcement of the destruction of the Lusitania, in which countless persons lost their lives; persons who, for the greater part, perhaps, had not the slightest connection with the war, who—as was certainly the case with the steerage passengers—had scarcely a suspicion of the dangers that lurked around their ship. We pity their hard fate with sincere hearts, but at the same time we know ourselves to be free of any blame.

"It was the Lusitania, which, three months ago, at the command of the British Admiralty, began flying the false flag. And this flag swindle is chiefly to be regarded as responsible for the fact that our submarine commanders were compelled to proceed without consideration for the rescue of the passengers and crews of torpedoed ships if they did not wish to expose themselves and their men to a bad risk in a manner conflicting with their duty.

"All the many persons who have now been made to mourn, may utter their complaints against Mr. Winston Churchill, who, through his conscienceless orders, that must bring upon him the curses of humanity, conjured up this cruel method of waging war.

"One may rest assured that the cry of indignation that will now be transmitted through the whole world by the English cables will again be directed against Germany.

"But we must hope that later calm deliberation will speak the verdict of condemnation against the British Admiralty, the more so because in the case of the Lusitania it was a warship that was destroyed. This circumstance will prudently be hushed up from English quarters, and it is therefore especially important to point it out. The Lusitania was in the list of English auxiliary cruisers. It carried an armament of twelve 15-centimeter guns. Its crew was about 600 men. It was therefore manned and equipped more strongly than any German protected cruiser whatsoever. The armament of the latter consists of only ten or twelve 10.5-centimeter cannon, and they have as crew 300 to 370 men.

"Every warship, as needs scarcely be said, may expect to be torpedoed without previous warning by a submarine. Therefore, the Lusitania, too, as an auxiliary cruiser, must have been prepared for an attack. Fuller details as to how the torpedoing took place are not yet at hand. It was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, therefore bright, clear daylight. How was it possible for a submarine to steal up within torpedoing distance? Did the watchfulness of the Lusitania prove so altogether defective? The vessel has a speed of 25 knots. Even the fastest submarine cannot go more than about 16 knots above water, and therefore about 10 knots under the water. Did the Lusitania perhaps stop to take on a pilot, or for some other reason?

A Brilliant Deed.

"At all events, the achievement of our submarine was a brilliant deed of the very first order (ein Glanzstück erster Ordnung). When the rumor arose in New York in the beginning of May before the departure of the Lusitania, that the ship would be torpedoed—Alfred Vanderbilt received a telegram to that effect—it was said that the British Admiralty would take all steps necessary to protect the ship and the passengers could rest easy. Now, what were those steps of precaution, and why did they prove ineffective? If they were actually taken, that merely heightens the value of the service rendered by the German submarine commander.

"He succeeded in torpedoing with complete success a ship having a speed twice as great as his own. A giant ship—the Lusitania had a displacement of 41,440 tons, a registered tonnage of 31,550 tons, was 232.3 meters long, 26.8 meters in breadth, and had a depth of 17.3 meters—was destroyed by a David that measured only a few hundred tons. A torpedo shot that cost only about 12,000 to 15,000 marks ($3,000 to $3,750) destroyed countless human lives, a ship the building and equipping of which cost about 30,000,000 marks, and goods of inestimable value.

"Lusitania—the name of this ship once rang joyous from millions of British lips. It was eight years ago when the Lusitania, with a maximum speed of 26.04 knots and an average speed of 24.25 knots, cut madly through the waters of the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in 4 days, 19 hours, and 23 minutes. So the press announced across the great pond and on this side. Every British chest expanded, for thereby Albion had insured for itself the blue ribbon of the ocean, which had been in German possession for only ten years. Till 1897 England held that tightly. The steamships of the Cunard, White Star, and Inman lines were lighter-footed than the solid German ships. Then the North German Lloyd picked up the gage.

"In the forges of Stettin the keel of Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was stretched. When the latter made its first trip across the ocean, it ran playfully past all other steamships. The voyage was made with an average speed of 23 knots. Germany had wrested the blue ribbon to itself. England foamed at the mouth with envy. The Government assured the Cunard Line of a subvention of 40,000,000 marks at 2¾ per cent. interest, &c. The Lusitania and the Mauritania were put upon the docks at Barrow-Clydebank and Wallsend on May 7 and Sept. 20, 1906, respectively. They won the blue ribbon. Their victory was purely a money matter.

"German shipping companies receive and accept no subsidies for such expensive and uneconomic undertakings. The Lusitania used 9,000 tons of coal for 3,000 nautical miles; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse needs but 4,000 tons for that distance. The latter ship travels from Queenstown to New York in about eight hours more time. Aside from the great expense of building and maintaining the English giant liners, the quantity of coal alone shows with what little economy the English lines must operate.

"One of the two ships that held the blue ribbon now lies at the bottom of the Irish Sea. Only with sorrow will the name, Lusitania, be remembered, that was once spoken with so much pride. Germany's sorrow, too, mingles with that of the entire civilized world for the lives of so many hundreds of innocent individuals."

Under the title, "Ill-Timed Speech," the Social Democratic Vorwärts says in its issue of May 11:

"In the Post, Freiherr von Zedlitz (one of the leading Conservative members of the Prussian Diet,) writes of the Lusitania catastrophe:

"'In the meantime it will no doubt have at last been realised among our opponents that for us the life and health of even a single one of our warriors is worth more than the Lusitania with all its passengers or than the Cathedral of Rheims, and that we destroy without consideration all that could endanger even a single one of our warriors.'

"The sinking of the Lusitania, in which countless civilians, including women and children, lost their lives, is truly not meant for such speech," comments the Vorwärts. "Even in the remainder of the bourgeois press there are found voices of sympathy for the innocent victims of the Lusitania. And we really do not understand how, in the face of this catastrophe there should crowd up anything save feelings of boundless sympathy the very first thing."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in its issue of May 10, published an article on "The Lusitania and International Law," by Oberlandesgerichtsrat (Superior Court Councilor) Dr. Nöldeke, who said:

"That our submarine war would lead to such grave events as the sinking of the giant steamship Lusitania probably no one believed in England or America a few days ago. With a few cheap phrases they thought they could dismiss the earnest warnings of our Government as well as the public warning given by our Ambassador Count Bernstorff before the sailing of the Lusitania. And still the achievements theretofore accomplished by our submarines might have sufficiently opened the eyes of the enemy shipping circles to the grave dangers to which they would expose life and property aboard their ships by a continuation of their shipping business. The full responsibility for the damage wrought by the sinking of the Lusitania must fall upon these shipping circles and the English Government.

Calls Sinking Permissible.

"That the sinking of the Lusitania was permissible under international law cannot be seriously contested. According to the law of seizures at sea, maintained especially by England, every enemy merchant ship can be seized and, if the circumstances do not permit of its being brought into a port of the nationality of the captor ship, may be immediately destroyed. Even this point of view justifies, according to English law, the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That the steamship was in addition armed, and that it carried large quantities of contraband, yes, even ammunition, is in itself less a matter for consideration in the case of an enemy ship than in the case of a neutral vessel. For even the enemy nature of the ship permits, according to recognized law, the seizure and destruction thereof.

"And if, in general previous information must be given, this, too, is not lacking. Nobody will in international law demand a formal registered transmission of such information. It suffices that there should be called previously to the clear cognizance of the ship destined for destruction the fact that this destruction threatens it. This, in the present case, happened in more than sufficient measure. That the Lusitania was, moreover, conscious of the threatening danger is shown clearly by the fact that it was precisely that ship which, on a previous occasion, in order to escape that danger, made the worst abuse of the neutral flag. In the present case, moreover, an express warning was given by our Ambassador at Washington before the voyage was begun.

"For this reason all the English and American indignation will not be able to erase the fact that the procedure on our part in this case was quite correct.

Disputes American View.

"The view expressed in America, that our submarines cannot operate against enemy ships if American citizens happen to be aboard, has nowhere a foundation in law. That view was not maintained in the present war until now, despite the fact that many neutrals, including also Americans, have been aboard the many enemy ships sunk by our cruisers and submarines. It may be of special significance for Mr. Wilson and his friends that this time fate struck Mr. Vanderbilt. But that cannot alter the principle that as long as the right of sea booty exists a warship in its steps against an enemy ship can never be hindered by the fact that neutral persons happen to be aboard the ship.

"But from this there follows further that there is no ground in law for claiming damages from the German Empire for those damaged by the sinking of these neutral persons. Whether or not our Government may for political reasons give consideration to such claims to a certain extent, is a question that naturally does not come up for discussion here. Here it is merely a matter of whether there exists a right under international law to claim such damage.

"This question may be answered completely in the negative. The Hamburg Prize Court denied some time ago the right to damages in the sinking of neutral property.

Sail "At Their Own Risk."

"The same must hold good for the sinking of neutral persons. These go aboard enemy ships at their own risk. They know, and in the present case certainly knew, that enemy ships can be captured and also destroyed forthwith by our warships. Even by reason of the standpoint of overwhelming culpable neglect of their own, which must apply in international law as well as in damage suits in private law, every claim for damages here must be rejected. For it is not proper that a person who has suffered damage, after he himself has in the main been to blame for the damage, shall also be recompensed for this damage. But even aside from this fact, a claim for damages must fail owing to the fact that our submarines are under international law entitled to destroy the ship, the ship always constituting the main issue as opposed to the persons that happen to be aboard it, and inasmuch as in the present case the destruction of the ship without the persons aboard would not have been possible under the circumstances.

"But if our submarine operated in accordance with the lawful practice of warfare there can, in the absence of an express provision of law, be no talk of a duty to pay damages.

"Finally, the United States must say to themselves that they themselves could have prevented this accident if they had acted with the necessary firmness toward England in support of the proposal made by our Government to obtain from England the unhampered import of foodstuffs to Germany. Mr. Wilson permitted a lack of decisiveness to interfere, as in all things concerning England; he can therefore suffer the sinking of the Lusitania to be written down in his own debit account."

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY BY SCORES

Long-Time Residents Declare Popular Hate Against Us No Longer Tolerable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the last few days a positive exodus of Americans from Germany to Switzerland has been taking place. Many have been residents in Germany for years, but they declare they were being insulted on the streets and, owing to the popular hate against Americans, it is no longer tolerable, and, indeed, in some cases it is unsafe for any but German-Americans to remain in Germany.

One family who have lived in Munich for twelve years state that only those compelled to remain there for business reasons are doing so; that they dared not speak English among themselves in the streets, and that life was impossible except for German-Americans, who help the Germans with their press propaganda, and are altogether more German than Germans themselves.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE LUSITANIA

Loss of Life Is Regretted, but the Action of the Submarine Is Extolled.

CALLED A "BRILLIANT DEED"

Berlin Journal's Expert Lauds "Achievement"—Hamburg Writer Blames Wilson.

The following are some of the views expressed by leading German newspapers, in recent issues just received here, concerning Germany's justification for sinking the Lusitania. While all of them express varying degrees of regret for the loss of the lives of non-combatants, all agree that the sinking was justified, assuming it as a settled fact from the start that the Lusitania was an armed ship, listed as an auxiliary cruiser by the British Admiralty. They also maintain that she was sufficiently warned in accordance with international law. As a result, after expressing regret for the passengers, the newspapers as a rule congratulate the Fatherland, sometimes gleefully, on the destruction of the ship.

The Berliner Tageblatt of May 8, in an article by Captain L. Persins, its naval expert, says:

"Deeply moved, we received the announcement of the destruction of the Lusitania, in which countless persons lost their lives; persons who, for the greater part, perhaps, had not the slightest connection with the war, who—as was certainly the case with the steerage passengers—had scarcely a suspicion of the dangers that lurked around their ship. We pity their hard fate with sincere hearts, but at the same time we know ourselves to be free of any blame.

"It was the Lusitania, which, three months ago, at the command of the British Admiralty, began flying the false flag. And this flag swindle is chiefly to be regarded as responsible for the fact that our submarine commanders were compelled to proceed without consideration for the rescue of the passengers and crews of torpedoed ships if they did not wish to expose themselves and their men to a bad risk in a manner conflicting with their duty.

"All the many persons who have now been made to mourn, may utter their complaints against Mr. Winston Churchill, who, through his consciencеless orders, that must bring upon him the curses of humanity, conjured up this cruel method of waging war.

"One may rest assured that the cry of indignation that will now be transmitted through the whole world by the English cables will again be directed against Germany.

"But we must hope that later calm deliberation will speak the verdict of condemnation against the British Admiralty, the more so because in the case of the Lusitania it was a warship that was destroyed. This circumstance will prudently be hushed up from English quarters, and it is therefore especially important to point it out. The Lusitania was in the list of English auxiliary cruisers. It carried an armament of twelve 15-centimeter guns. Its crew was about 600 men. It was therefore manned and equipped more strongly than any German protected cruiser whatsoever. The armament of the latter consists of only ten or twelve 10.5-centimeter cannon, and they have as crew 300 to 370 men.

"Every warship, as needs scarcely be said, may expect to be torpedoed without previous warning by a submarine. Therefore, the Lusitania, too, as an auxiliary cruiser, must have been prepared for an attack. Fuller details as to how the torpedoing took place are not yet at hand. It was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, therefore bright, clear daylight. How was it possible for a submarine to steal up within torpedoing distance? Did the watchfulness of the Lusitania prove so altogether defective? The vessel has a speed of 25 knots. Even the fastest submarine cannot go more than about 16 knots above water, and therefore about 10 knots under the water. Did the Lusitania perhaps stop to take on a pilot, or for some other reason?

A Brilliant Deed.

"At all events, the achievement of our submarine was a brilliant deed of the very first order (ein Glanzstück erster Ordnung). When the rumor arose in New York in the beginning of May before the departure of the Lusitania, that the ship would be torpedoed—Alfred Vanderbilt received a telegram to that effect—it was said that the British Admiralty would take all steps necessary to protect the ship and the passengers could rest easy. Now, what were those steps of precaution, and why did they prove ineffective? If they were actually taken, that merely heightens the value of the service rendered by the German submarine commander.

"He succeeded in torpedoing with complete success a ship having a speed twice as great as his own. A giant ship—the Lusitania had a displacement of 41,440 tons, a registered tonnage of 31,550 tons, was 232.3 meters long, 26.8 meters in breadth, and had a depth of 17.3 meters—was destroyed by a David that measured only a few hundred tons. A torpedo shot that cost only about 12,000 to 15,000 marks ($3,000 to $3,750) destroyed countless human lives, a ship the building and equipping of which cost about 30,000,000 marks, and goods of inestimable value.

"Lusitania—the name of this ship once rang joyous from millions of British lips. It was eight years ago when the Lusitania, with a maximum speed of 26.04 knots and an average speed of 24.25 knots, cut madly through the waters of the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in 4 days, 19 hours, and 23 minutes. So the press announced across the great pond and on this side. Every British chest expanded, for thereby Albion had insured for itself the blue ribbon of the ocean, which had been in German possession for only ten years. Till 1897 England held that tightly. The steamships of the Cunard, White Star, and Inman lines were lighter-footed than the solid German ships. Then the North German Lloyd picked up the gage.

"In the forges of Stettin the keel of Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was stretched. When the latter made its first trip across the ocean, it ran playfully past all other steamships. The voyage was made with an average speed of 23 knots. Germany had wrested the blue ribbon to itself. England foamed at the mouth with envy. The Government assured the Cunard Line of a subvention of 40,000,000 marks at 2¾ per cent. interest, &c. The Lusitania and the Mauritania were put upon the docks at Barrow-Clydebank and Wallsend on May 7 and Sept. 20, 1906, respectively. They won the blue ribbon. Their victory was purely a money matter.

"German shipping companies receive and accept no subsidies for such expensive and uneconomic undertakings. The Lusitania used 9,000 tons of coal for 3,000 nautical miles; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse needs but 4,000 tons for that distance. The latter ship travels from Queenstown to New York in about eight hours more time. Aside from the great expense of building and maintaining the English giant liners, the quantity of coal alone shows with what little economy the English lines must operate.

"One of the two ships that held the ble ribbon now lies at the bottom of the Irish Sea. Only with sorrow will the name, Lusitania, be remembered, that was once spoken with so much pride. Germany's sorrow, too, mingles with that of the entire civilized world for the lives of so many hundreds of innocent individuals."

Under the title, "Ill-Timed Speech," the Social Democratic Vorwärts says in its issue of May 11:

"In the Post, Freiherr von Zedlitz (one of the leading Conservative members of the Prussian Diet,) writes of the Lusitania catastrophe:

"'In the meantime it will no doubt have at last been realized among our opponents that for us the life and health of even a single one of our warriors is worth more than the Lusitania with all its passengers or than the Cathedral of Rheims, and that we destroy without consideration all that could endanger even a single one of our warriors.'

"The sinking of the Lusitania, in which countless civilians, including women and children, lost their lives, is truly not meant for such speech," comments the Vorwärts. "Even in the remainder of the bourgeois press there are found voices of sympathy for the innocent victims of the Lusitania. And we really do not understand how, in the face of this catastrophe there should crowd up anything save feelings of boundless sympathy the very first thing."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in its issue of May 10, published an article on "The Lusitania and International Law," by Oberlandesgerichtsrat, (Superior Court Councillor,) Dr. Nöldeke, who said:

"That our submarine war would lead to such grave events as the sinking of the giant steamship Lusitania, probably no one believed in England or America a few days ago. With a few cheap phrases they thought they could dismiss the earnest warnings of our Government as well as the public warning given by our Ambassador Count Bernstorff before the sailing of the Lusitania. And still the achievements theretofore accomplished by our submarines might have sufficiently opened the eyes of the enemy shipping circles to the grave dangers to which they would expose life and property aboard their ships by a continuation of their shipping business. The full responsibility for the damage wrought by the inking of the Lusitania must fall upon these shipping circles and the English Government.

Calls Sinking Permissible.

"That the sinking of the Lusitania was permissible under international law cannot be seriously contested. According to the law of seizures at sea, maintained especially by England, every enemy merchant ship can be seized and, if the circumstances do not permit of its being brought into a port of the nationality of the captor ship, may be immediately destroyed. Even this point of view justifies, according to English law, the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That the steamship was in addition armed, and that it carried large quantities of contraband, yes, even ammunition, is in itself less a matter for consideration in the case of an enemy ship than in the case of a neutral vessel. For even the enemy nature of the ship permits, according to recognized law, the seizure and destruction thereof.

"And if, in general, previous information must be given, this, too, is not lacking. Nobody will in international law demand a formal registered transmission of such information. It suffices that there should be called previously to the clear cognizance of the ship destined for destruction the fact that this destruction threatens it. This, in the present case, happened in more than sufficient measure. That the Lusitania was, moreover, conscious of the threatening danger is shown clearly by the fact that it was precisely that ship which, on a previous occasion, in order to escape that danger, made the worst abuse of the neutral flag. In the present case, moreover, an express warning was given by our Ambassador at Washington before the voyage was begun.

"For this reason all the English and American indignation will not be able to erase the fact that the procedure on our part in this case was quite correct.

Disputes American View.

"The view expressed in America, that our submarines cannot operate against enemy ships if American citizens happen to be aboard, has nowhere a foundation in law. That view was not maintained in the present war until now, despite the fact that many neutrals, including also Americans, have been aboard the many enemy ships sunk by our cruisers and submarines. It may be of special significance for Mr. Wilson and his friends that this time fate struck Mr. Vanderbilt. But that cannot alter the principle that as long as the right of sea booty exists a warship in its steps against an enemy ship can never be hindered by the fact that neutral persons happen to be aboard the ship.

"But from this there follows further that there is no ground in law for claiming damages from the German Empire for those damaged by the sinking of these neutral persons. Whether or not our Government may for political reasons give consideration to such claims to a certain extent, is a question that naturally does not come up for discussion here. Here it is merely a matter of whether there exists a right under international law to claim such damage.

"This question may be answered completely in the negative. The Hamburg Prie Court denied some time ago the right to damages in the sinking of neutral property.

Sail "At Their Own Risk."

"The same must hold good for the sinking of neutral persons. These go aboard enemy ships at their own risk. They know, and in the present case certainly knew, that enemy ships can be captured and also destroyed forthwith by our warships. Even by reason of the standpoint of overwhelming sulpable neglect of their own, which must apply in international law as well as in damage suits in private law, every claim for damages here must be rejected. For it is not proper that a person who has suffered damage, after he himself has in the main been to blame for the damage, shall also be recompensed for this damage. But even aside from this fact, a claim for damages must fail owing to the fact that our submarines are under international law entitled to destroy the ship, the ship always consisting the main issue as opposed to the persons that happen to be aboard it, and inasmuch as in the present case the destruction of the ship without the persons aboard would not have been possible under the circumstances.

"But if our submarine operated in accordance with the lawful practice of warfare there can, in the absence of an express provision of law, be no talk of a duty to pay damages.

"Finally, the United States must say to themselves that they themselves could have prevented this accident if they had acted with the necessary firmness toward England in support of the proposal made by our Government to obtain from England the unhampered import of foodstuffs to Germany. Mr. Wilson permitted a lack of decisiveness to interfere, as in all things concerning England; he can therefore suffer the sinking of the Lusitania to be written down in his own debit account."

SERBS REPULSE ALBANIANS.

Beat Off Strong Bands Attacking Frontier Blockhouses.

PARIS, May 30.—A Havas dispatch from Nish says that strong Albanian bands attacked Serbian blockhouses in the region of Mahoum on May 26. At the same time several hundred Albanians attacked frontier posts between Rastelitza and Ektirovitza with machine guns. In both cases the Albanians were repulsed.

They are reported to be preparing to renew the attack on Mahoum.

DRIVE CIVILIANS INLAND.

Austrians in Retreat Take Prisoners Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—From irredentist territories comes news of fresh barbarities perpetrated upon the defenseless population by the retreating Austrians. Women, children, and old men were dragged from their homes, made prisoners, and sent toward the interior, probably to Salzburg.

In important centres through which the Austrians retreated prominent citizens of known Italian sympathies are secured as hostages. Handcuffed by Austrian gendarmes they were marched off to unknown destinations.

SERBS TO RESUME ATTACK.

To Aid Italy Now That Reorganization of Army Is Complete.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 30.—News from Belgrade says that the reorganization of the Serbian Army has been completed.

It intends taking the offensive to aid the Italians.

ITALIANS SILENCE AUSTRIAN FORTS

Foes Turn Own Guns on Luserna as, Battered to Pieces, It Hoists White Flag.

WAY OPENED TO TRENT

Infantry Advancing on Tyrol Front as Artillery Demolishes Line of Fortifications.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 30.—Duels between forts in the high mountains of the Trentino-Tyrol frontier have shown that the Italian guns outclass those of the Austrian strongholds, some of which on the high plateau of Del Varone have been silenced. One fort—Luserna—which surrendered after being battered to pieces, was promptly made the target of another Austrian fort in the rear.

The capture of the line of fortifications under bombardment will make it easier for the Italians to march against Trent along Lake Caldonazzo, or against Rovereto along the Fogliaro road. Most of these forts were built five or six years ago. They have armored casements, with from four to eight guns with a straight trajectory, and from two to four guns with a curved trajectory for long-distance firing, besides a considerable number of machine guns.

The advance in Friuli, on the east, has encountered formidable opposition at the Isonzo defenses, where progress is further impeded by the fact that the river is greatly swollen.

Fort Luserna Hoisted White Flag.

The following report of the operations from the Italian Grand Headquarters under date of today was issued this evening:

> In the Giudicarie Valley, on the Trentino-Tyrol frontier, (extreme southwest,) we occupied an important position, the summit of Spessa, near Storo.
>
> Our artillery destroyed the armored fort of Luserna, on the Asiago plateau, which hoisted a white flag. Seeing this the Austrian fort Belvedere, situated further in the rear, immediately turned its guns against Fort Luserna.
>
> The modern work on the summit of Vezana also was completely demolished by our artillery and occupied by infantry. The latter advanced at once as far as the village of Vezana, situated below, which had hurriedly been abandoned by the Austrians. Our loss was slight.
>
> In Cadore we occupied the defile of the Croci, the Cortina d'Ampezza walls, and all the valley surrounding that township.
>
> On the Friuli frontier the Austrians long ago strengthened the positions on the left bank of the Isonzo commanding the passages of the river, mounting a large number of medium-weight guns. They also hold strongly several points on the right bank covering the City of Goritz.
>
> Heavy rains have swollen the river to abnormal proportions, causing it to run swiftly. Nevertheless our troops continue their progress with vigor. Their morale is excellent.
>
> (Signed,) CADORNA.

Battle of the Adige River.

A battle along the Adige River began Thursday noon, when Alpine troops, with infantry detachments and customs guards, the latter acting as scouts and protected by mountain artillery, proceeded from Peri, occupying Borghetto and Avio and attacking Ala, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, 20 kilometers, 43 miles,) across the Austrian frontier.

Strong resistance was offered by the Austrians at the village of Pilcante, opposite Ala on the right bank of the Adige, where the bridge across the river had been destroyed. The Austrians were protected by three lines of intrenchments and inflicted considerable losses on the Italians who finally succeeded, however, in occupying the first line and then opened a violent bombardment of the others.

Threatened also by batteries on Monte Altissimo, which might have cut off their retreat, the Austrians retired from Pilcante at sunset leaving behind arms, ammunition, and provisions. They were pursued as far as Serravalle, four miles north, and several were made prisoners. The Italians then returned to Pilcante and Ala where they intrenched themselves while the Austrians retired to Mori.

Following is the official report of the earlier fighting, issued by the War Office today:

> On the frontier in Tyrol and Trentino the combat continues between our artillery placed on our works at Tonale and the plateaus of Asiago and Lavorne and that of the enemy, who still responds vigorously. However, the Austrian forts, Luserna, Busa, and Spitzverle, are seriously damaged.
>
> On May 27 our infantry troops were reinforced by a customs force and artillery, and advanced on both banks of the Adige in the direction of Ala. After capturing the village of Pilcante, which was protected by a number of trenches, we succeeded in taking Ala and consolidated there. The combat lasted from noon till night, our losses being light.
>
> On May 26 the Alpine detachments forced Lavared, near Misurina, and put to flight by a vigorous offensive two companies of the enemy.
>
> On the Carniola frontier action by our medium calibre artillery against Monte Groce, Carnico, and Malbogetto continues effectively despite heavy fogs, which remain a serious obstacle in operation in the mountains. A high defile in Val de Raccolana has been in our hands since May 27.
>
> On the Friuli frontier on the night of May 27 and 28 our dirigibles accomplished successful incursions into the territory of the enemy, causing serious damage. Numerous bombs were thrown and attained their object, despite the fire by the enemy. On May 27 and 28 enemy aeroplanes from Pola were obliged to land near the mouth of the Po and were captured.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 30.—A telegram from Lugano says that King Victor Emmanuel, who is in supreme command of the Italian forces, witnessed the capture of Ala, in the Adige Valley, by his troops.

Say Italians Fled at First Shot.

VIENNA, May 30.—Concerning the operations on the Italian frontier the War Office today gave out the following:

> The Italians resumed their artillery fire against our works on the Plateau of Fongaria Lavasore. Hostile detachments entered Cortina, but fled at the first shot.
>
> There is nothing to report from the Carinthia frontier.
>
> In the coast region the enemy did not again attack on the heights to the north of Goritz. The attempts to cross the Isonzo near Monfalcone were easily repulsed by our patrols.

BERNE, (via Paris,) May 30.—Travelers from Austria report that a large number of trains loaded with German troops, chiefly infantry and artillery, are moving to Southern Tyrol. Innsbruck is crowded with German soldiers.

GENEVA, May 30.—A dispatch from Vienna says Baron Ohlumecky has offered a prize of 10,000 crowns ($2,500) to the first Austrian soldier who captures an Italian flag.

KING VICTOR VISITS WOUNDED.

Mass Celebrated Before Sunrise in Italian Camps.

UDINE, May 30, (via Italian Frontier and Paris.)—Military chaplains celebrated mass before sunrise today in the camps of Italian troops in the presence of soldiers and officers.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by General Brusati, his aid de camp, and General Cadorna, chief of the General Staff, visited the wounded at various points along the frontier. The first sufferers of the war were greatly affected by the visit of his Majesty.

The King was received in many cases at the entrances to camp hospitals by monks and nuns wearing on their ecclesiastical robes the same metal military stars that officers wear on the collars of their coats, showing that they are in the service of the army.

The King asked each wounded soldier to tell his experiences on the firing line.

The most impressive religious service was at Grado, where high mass was celebrated in the cathedral with an early mediaeval liturgy peculiar to that district. The congregation joined with the priest in reciting the prayer ordered by the Pope for "times of war," in which the people are urged to perform their duties "in the name of their God, their country and their King."

ITALY SUSPENDS RECRUITING.

Rush of Volunteers Too Great to be Handled—Catacomb Spy Scare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—So enormous has been the rush of volunteers to join the colors that the authorities have temporarily suspended voluntary enlistment. Despite this order the recruiting bureaus are still crowded daily with applicants in prime of manhood, pleading for enrollment in the combatant ranks.

A cry of alarm has been raised of the possibility of German or Austrian spies being hidden in the catacombs, which extend for miles and miles outside Rome. The major part of the excavations of the catacombs hitherto have been directed by Germans. The catacomb of San Sebastiano was until a month ago the active scene of German spadework. It is not very far from an important defensive post.

DUEL OF FORT GUNS 5,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Graphic Account of Picturesque Fighting as Witnessed From Mountain Side and Valley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SETTE COMUNI, May 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just seen an imposing artillery duel between Italian and Austrian forts among the mountains here at a height of 5,000 feet. Every mountain is capped by a fort, some on the Italian and some on the Austrian side of the frontier. The Austrians have the best positions, but Italians are silencing one after another of their forts, which dominate both valleys.

We left Vicenza early this morning, and speeding northward across the plain of Venetia soon saw before us a line of cloud-capped Alps. We reached the Gorge of Astico, where all further progress seemed stopped by the mountains. After a brief stop at Caltrono we sped on up the valley, and soon climbed out of the plain up a zigzag road on the face of the mountain. We saw below us the plateau of Sette Comuni, with the town of Asiago in the distance. Between and all round the mountains to the north the sites of Italian forts were pointed out to me.

Speeding across the plateau we soon arrived at Asiago, which was crowded with ammunition trains and supply columns. All was quiet for the moment, but we were told that Monte Verena had been firing all the morning. Soon, in fact, came a report which announced the opening of the afternoon cannonade. Clouds were drifting across the summit, which is over 6,000 feet high, and prevented us seeing the flash of the guns. We were told Verena was firing across Val Chugana at forts on the north side, which dominate Trent. Leaving Asiago we bore west down Val Dassa to Rotzo. Here we found ourselves between the Italian and Austrian positions. Above us, to the south, Fort Corbin was in action. Every minute or so from one of its armored turrets came a spurt of flame and smoke, followed by a sharp detonation and the scream of a shell over our heads. To the north, Campolongo was also firing.

Proceeding a little further, we found ourselves on the eastern side of Val d'Astico, and were witnesses of a duel between five Italian forts and two on the Austrian side. The fort of Luserna, high above us, already had been silenced, but Croyer still was replying weakly. Each fort seemed to be firing in turn.

Behind and above us was Corbin, whose detonations were loudest. A report and whistle of a shell were followed by thunderous echoes which rolled around and around the mountains for several seconds. Then below us on a slight elevation in the bed of the Astico the fort of La Ratti spoke, and different echoes woke the valley. In a few moments a puff of white smoke rose from woods ahead, where Austrian positions then were. From Campolongo came another report, and another spurt of smoke showed where the shell had struck Fort Croyer. Croyer itself faintly replied now and then. Across the valley among the peaks on the western side Fort Tonezza was also firing, so that a regular succession of white puffs rose from the Austrian positions ahead and an almost continuous rolling of echoes shook the mountainsides.

As we sat on the hillside in the afternoon sun watching the duel, and while the soldiers plucked flowers and stuck them in their caps, it was difficult to believe that war was actually going on before our eyes. Only yesterday, however, when an Austrian mitrailleuse company attacked the post where we were this morning, they were driven off.

At length we were warned to leave the exposed point, and we proceeded down a steeply winding road into Val d'Astico. We saw two or three abandoned villages in the valley. As we passed quickly over the stretch of road under Fort La Ratti, which was exposed to fire from Croyer, the guns spoke sharply above us, but Croyer did not reply. Along most of the roads over which we traveled we were told that the King and his staff had passed yesterday to visit the forts.

ITALY'S KING GREETS ENGLISH MONARCH

George Replies in Kind, Rejoicing in Strengthened Ties of Friendship.

LONDON, May 30.—King Victor Emmanuel and King George have exchanged telegrams of felicitation over Italy's entry into the war. The message of the Italian King says:

> The ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and English peoples now has been strengthened by bonds of blood in a war against a common enemy. With an ardent hope for victory I send your Majesty my cordial and friendly salutation.

King George replied as follows:

> I have received with much pleasure your Majesty's telegram, and I hasten to reciprocate most cordially and sincerely the sentiments which you so kindly expressed. It is a source of deep gratification to me that our two countries now are closely allied in a great and noble cause against a common enemy, and I feel complete confidence in the success of our united efforts in conjunction with those of our allies.
>
> I beg your Majesty to accept my best wishes for your welfare and for that of Italy, the old and valued friend of my country.

SWISS CALL OUT RESERVES.

Seventy Thousand Men of First and Third Divisions Called to Arms.

GENEVA, May 30, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government decided today to mobilise the First and Third Divisions of reserves, numbering about 70,000 men.

VIENNA CLAIMS PRZEMYSL GAINS

Austrians Advance Southeast of Fortress—Russians Successful to the North.

MACKENSEN'S LOSS HUGE

Hundreds of Thousands Since May 20, Petrograd Says--Uses Strategy That Won Lodz.

LONDON, May 30.—Around the great fortress of Przemysl the mighty battle is still raging. The Austro-German armies are making a supreme effort to cut off the stronghold and free these armies for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Although great human sacrifices are being made, their progress recently has been extremely slow, as the Russians have had time to bring up large reinforcements of both men and heavy artillery.

North of the fortress the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, but to the southeast the Austrians and Germans claim to have made further headway, and now command with their artillery the railway between Przemysl and Grodek, which runs just south of the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg. From the latter town the Russians draw a large portion of their reinforcements and supplies.

The battle is still undecided, and hopes run high in the allied camps that the Russians will be able to hold their lines until the advance of the Italians and the strengthening of the Anglo-French armies compel the Germans to withdraw part of their armies from Galicia.

The following official communication was issued today at Vienna:

> On the lower Lubaczowka (Galicia) a Russian attack which resulted in hand-to-hand fighting was repulsed. Russian attempts to cross the River San near and below Sieniawa failed at the outset. East of the San the situation is unchanged. Our artillery holds under fire the railway line from Przemysl to Grodek, near Medyka. The troops of the Sixth Corps captured on the 27th eight Russian guns.
>
> The enveloping line around Przemysl has been pushed further forward north and south of the fortress by the allied troops.
>
> On the Dniester and to the south thereof the fighting continues.
>
> On the Pruth line and in Russian Poland there is nothing ot report.

The German official statement issued today says of operations on the east front:

> On the occasion of Russian attacks on the Germans on the lower sector of the Lubaczowka River, northeast of Jaroslau and in the neighborhood of Stry, the enemy suffered heavy losses.
>
> At Illoki, southeast of Libau, an enemy division was driven back by our cavalry in a north-northeasterly direction. On the Dubysa a small German division was forced to abandon the village of Sawdieniki before a Russian surprise attack. Four cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. Our arriving reinforcements recaptured the village and drove back our opponents.
>
> In the Shavli region enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to them.

Many Fierce Battles.

PETROGRAD, May 29, (via London, May 30.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

> In the Shavli region the enemy, who fell back from his positions near Bubie, was engaged on the 27th in a battle on the Kurtowiany-Podubis front. Our troops yesterday captured enemy positions on this front, and the Germans, dislodged from the town of Kurtowiany, which was in flames, are retreating in disorder, pursued by our troops. On the lower Dubysa, enemy attacks begun on the 27th ceased the next day.
>
> The enemy, on the 27th, developed in the Ossowetz region a violent artillery fire, which did no damage to the fortress.
>
> No important change has taken place in the desperate battle on the San between Sieniawa and Przemysl. Yesterday our troops delivered counterattacks on the Lubaczowka River, as well as on the front of the villages Tukhla, Kalnikouvke, Naklo, and Baritch, which changed hands several times. The enemy prepared his attacks by a bombardment of our position with asphyxiating bombs. Numerous fugitives from General Mackensen's army, who were taken prisoners testified unanimously that the enemy's losses have been enormous.
>
> Between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester we repulsed on the 27th three enemy attacks east of Gousskow. The Germans during that day reached our wire entanglements, but suffered such heavy losses they could not hold their first positions.
>
> On the Trans-Dniester front on May 27-28 there was a battle characterized by great violence. Large forces of the enemy, regardless of losses, marched obstinately to the assault of our positions between the great marshes of the Dniester and Dolina. All these attacks were repulsed.
>
> Seeking to wrest from the hands of the enemy the initiative in the fighting, our troops resolutely took the offensive on the left bank of the Svitze River and on the whole front as far as the River Lomnitza. Near Perekhinsky our offensive made successful progress.

SHOW MACKENSEN'S PLAN.

Russians Say He Has Lost Hundreds of Thousands on San.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (via London.)—The following official account of recent military operations has been issued from the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

"The object of the prodigious efforts made by the enemy in the last few days has been the encircling of Przemysl. The desperate fighting on the San was interrupted on May 20, and the four following days were occupied by the enemy in an attempt to change the direction of his offensive from the northeast to the southeast. Between Sieniawa and Jaroslau fifteen bridges were constructed.

"While the enemy was changing his front the whole mass of the enemy of all arms was transferred to the west, which led to the supposition that the Germans were beginning a retreat, but on the morning of the 24th General Mackensen began to hurl his army against our positions between the Rivers Lubaczowka and San. Concurrently, hundreds of thousands of infantry, supported by a thousand guns of various calibres, well supplied with ammunition, attacked our trenches on the left bank of the San, in the direction of Radymno and Drogobitch, on a front of fifteen miles.

"General Mackensen, in endeavoring to turn our line at Przemysl, is repeating the manoeuvre which he practiced at the beginning of November in front of Lodz, when his army broke our lines near Strykow and Brzeziny, while at the same time an attempt was made to turn us with his left flank. The same manoeuvre is being repeated now, but on a larger scale—not with isolated corps, but with entire armies, which, thanks to their size, are slower moving. General Mackensen's manoeuvre still is incomplete, although some of his infantry regiments already have lost three-quarters of their effectives.

"Austro-German armies which were to have met General Mackensen and turned Przemysl from the south, have been wiped out near Gousskow in a vain attempt to pierce our front, while General Irmanoff, the hero of Port Arthur, crushed the garrison of Laisseco, behind Mackensen's army, on the Little Sieniawa, seizing trophies and cattle intended for the revictualing of troops directed against Przemysl.

"In spite of the enemy's tremendous losses, which since May 20 alone have amounted to hundreds of thousands, it would be premature to speak of the result of this battle, which is of extraordinary intensity.

"Austro-German communications in April said the Third Caucasian Corps had been entirely annihilated on the Wisloka. Yet the same corps captured 14 cannon and 7,000 prisoners at Sieniawa."

LAVISH WITH SHELLS.

Austro-Germans Can't Keep Up Past Rate, Says Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (via London, May 31.)—The extraordinary expenditure of ammunition by the Germans in the fighting between Corlice and the Donajec is described in an official note issued tonight. This shows that 1,500 guns were employed, mostly pieces of medium calibre and 42-centimeter howitzers.

During a four-hour bombardment on one occasion the Germans discharged about 700,000 projectiles, according to the statement, or double the quantity necessary for a six months' siege of a great and well-provisioned fortress. Another similar quantity, intended for the development of the German offensive, was apparently largely exhausted by the 10th of May, when the first slackening of General Mackensen's onslaught became apparent.

"Generally speaking," says the note, "the enemy uses in an attack ten projectiles of medium calibre weighing over 800 pounds, against each of our riflemen holding a space of about one yard on the front of our trenches. During General Mackensen's advance from Goplice to Naklo, northeast of Przemysl, an officer holding a responsible position received within a short space of time on his front about 10,000 bombs. In the presence of such a fire, without considering the serious losses, all the men within the sphere of its action become more or less stupefied."

The note in conclusion points out that it will be impossible for the German factories to continue to maintain such lavish expenditures of ammunition, and that the German infantry "spoiled by the support of the artillery and accustomed exclusively to attack men stupefied or poisoned, therefore soon will have to fight under very different and more difficult conditions."

616,112 PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

Official Figure Up to April 2—Galicians Sent Home.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 10.—The total number of prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to April 1, according to figures made public today in an official statement, was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men.

In addition, the statement says, great numbers of Galician prisoners have received their liberty and been sent home.

SAILS WITH HER JEWELS.

Mrs. Dunlap Receives Gems 15 Minutes Before Leaving for France.

Mrs. William A. Dunlap sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Bordeaux in the French Line steamship Chicago, with the jewels upon which she paid $36,301 to the Government as the result of a dispute over her standing as a nonresident. The jewels, which were valued at $61,194, were kept in the Collector's safe at the Custom House until 9 o'clock yesterday, when they were taken by an official to the French Line pier and delivered at 9:45 to Mrs. Dunlap in her stateroom. She gave her foreign address as care of Miss Carrutt, 64 Rue D'Antin, Paris.

ASSAILS WAR MARRIAGES.

Methodist Bishop Calls England's Course a Blow at Morals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 30.—In an article published today on "Europe's Armies," Bishop Warren Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, after denouncing the sinking of the Lusitania as murder and asserting that mankind would not accept Germany's plea of necessity for "such a terrible crime," added:

"But this inexcusable action of Germany is no more wrong than some things done by the nations opposing her. For example at the outset of the war, both State and Church in England advocated 'war marriages' to the point just short of requiring them. The Established Church of England especially encouraged young women to become the brides of men just going to war in order thereby to fulfill their duty to the race. Dissenting bodies likewise took the same course.

"It is obvious that this defiling process degraded marriage to the level of a physical necessity, the necessity in the face of war to propagate the race at an abnormal rate. It was inevitable that such a course would relax the restraints of morality and lead to a vast deal of sensuality. Such has been the case, and England is now agitated over the presence in the land of a vast deal of illegitimacy.

"Under a plea of necessity the sanctity of marriage has been profaned by the British people. This is as reprehensible a piece of immorality as the sinking of the Lusitania by the German submarine. The German war vessel sank mothers and children out of sight beneath the waves of the ocean; the English agitation for war marriages has sunk thousands of women and children beneath the waves of sensuality and shame."

RUMANIA BUYING FOR WAR.

Has Agent Now at Pittsburgh Making Contracts Involving Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—E. Borcea, a representative of the Rumanian Government, now here, has asked Pittsburgh steel markers to bid on several million dollars' worth of shells and shrapnel for his Government. Mr. Borcea said:

"Rumania is ready to go to war at a moment's notice. We have 850,000 men ready to throw into the field with the Allies, and it is my belief that war will be declared within the next two or three weeks. We only await for the opportune time. The people are prepared for conflict and will stand by the Government."

Mr. Borcea said his Government already had purchased $80,000,000 of war material from concerns in Italy, France, and the United States. He came here from Chicago, where he said he had placed a contract for $12,000,000 for rifles and shells, and $1,000,000 for shoes, as well as contracted for uniforms for several hundred thousand men, and is ready to place other contracts.

"The war will not end soon," he said. "We in Europe look for serious complications when the victorious side undertakes to divide the spoils. That is why all of the countries involved in the conflict, and Rumania, too, are buying far more war supplies than they can use just at present. They are looking beyond."

MAY USE YACHT AS WARSHIP.

J. W. Ross's Winchester Leaves Newport En Route to Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 30.—The steam yacht Winchester, with a speed of 32 knots, sailed this morning for Portland, flying the English flag, and with her owner, J. W. Ross of Toronto, and a number of men guests on board.

The Winchester arrived from New York Saturday, minus five of her crew. These were Germans, who were paid off in New York, as they seemed to care more for yachts which were neutral when bound for Canadian waters. The crew, thirty in number, is composed mainly of Britishers, with an American Captain, D. W. Pratt of New York.

After the Winchester leaves Portland her destination is reported to be Halifax, where she may be used for naval purposes on account of her great speed. It is said here that Mr. Ross may turn her over to the Canadian authorities.

SUBMARINES SINK 3 MORE VESSELS

The Tullochmoor's Men Ordered in Boats, Then Vessel Is Shelled.

DIDN'T ASK NATIONALITY

The Glenlee Also Sent to Bottom—Her Crew Are Rescued by Frenchmen.

BARRY, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor, 3,520 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Friday evening. The crew escaped and has landed here. The Tullochmoor was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamer Tullochmoor was steaming off Ushant (westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France) on Friday evening when halted by a shot from a submarine. The submarine, Captain Holford said, was only fifteen yards distant from the steamer at that time. The German commander gave the steamer's crew ten minutes to launch their boats, and the twenty-six men rowed away without waiting to save their personal effects.

"The crew of the submarine," said Captain Holford, "made no attempt to board the Tullochmoor, nor was I asked to show my ensign or tell my nationality. The Germans kept firing into the ship until she went down. They must have had a good deal of ammunition to spare, for the steamer was the target for nearly forty shots before she disappeared."

While the Tullochmoor was still afloat Engineer Dockeray swam back from the small boat he was in and obtained the ship's papers.

The Tullochmoor's crew was rescued by the Spanish steamer Olizzara after spending three hours in the steamer's boats.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Ushant, Northern France, says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Glenlee was a steamer of 2,650 tons, and was owned in Glasgow. She was bound from Cardiff for Aden.

A dispatch from Brest says that French torpedo boats have brought into port the crew of the Glenlee and also that of the Portuguese steamer Cysne, which were torpedoed by a German submarine between the Scilly Islands and Cape Finisterre. The crews were picked up at sea by the French vessel Dixi, which transferred them to the torpedo boats.

The Tullochmoor, which was 340 feet in length, with a beam of 45.6 feet, was built in 1899. She was owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle.

MEGANTIC ESCAPES PURSUING SUBMARINE

Liner Sends 'S O S' to Queenstown, But Later Reports That She Is Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S O S" call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another saying that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork Harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's Captain, reporting that he had evaded the submarine; that his ship was well to the westward, and that he was proceeding on his voyage, with all on board well.

FORTY-NINE MEN LOST IN MAJESTIC'S SINKING

And 321 on the Princess Irene, According to Official Reports.

LONDON, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the British battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 27, according to the casualty list issued tonight.

The number of men lost on the steamer Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness Harbor, exclusive of 78 dockyard workmen, is given as 243.

SUBMARINE SETS SHIP AFIRE.

Crew of Russian Vessel Towed Awhile, Then Set Adrift.

LONDON, May 31.—The crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars have arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set afire on Friday by a German submarine off Fair Island, the Shetlands.

The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL SHUT

Repairs the Excuse; German Crisis Believed to be the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 30.—The Rock Island Arsenal has been closed to all traffic and visitors. Colonel Burr, the commandant, recently gave out a statement that this action would be taken owing to repairs to be made on the roadways. The general belief is that the complications with Germany has much to do with the closing.

The arsenal will be opened Monday for the customary Memorial Day services. At sundown it will again be closed to the public.

The arsenal shops are rushed to capacity, working three shifts of eight hours. Over 2,500 men are employed.

AIR RAID IN FINLAND.

Zeppelin Sets Fires and Destroys Ship at Helsingfors.

LONDON, Monday, May 31.—A Stockholm dispatch to The Morning Post says that a Zeppelin raider visited Helsingfors.

It dropped bombs, setting fire to several cotton sheds and destroying a passenger ship.

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SAW A SUBMARINE NEAR THE NEBRASKAN

The June Rose Sighted the Submersible a Little Before the Explosion

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, (via London,) May 30.—The mate of the schooner June Rose, which has arrived here, reports that members of his crew saw a submarine at 4 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, a few hours before the American steamer Nebraskan was seriously damaged by an explosion. The June Rose was in sight of the submarine from twenty to thirty minutes after first sighting her west of Fastnet. The schooner later saw the Nebraskan flying the American flag.

Consul General Skinner at London has telegraphed here for all available information concerning the presence of submarines in the vicinity of the Nebraskan.

OFFICIAL NEBRASKAN SURVEY COMPLETED

Experts' Report Withheld, But General Opinion Inclines to Torpedo Theory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—British and American naval experts representing the Admiralty and the American Embassy have completed their examination of the damage to the Nebraskan, which is in dry dock here.

No official statement has been given out, but the general opinion is that the vessel was torpedoed.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC ENDS.

New Rochelle Freed After Mayor and 2,500 Others Are Vaccinated.

New Rochelle's smallpox epidemic came to an end yesterday, according to officials of that city, for the two weeks' period of incubation after the last reported case had expired, and there was no more smallpox in sight. Dr. A. W. Hoyte, Chairman of the Board of Health, said last night that physicians who had been instructed to keep a close watch for possible further infection reported that the town was free from smallpox.

The epidemic consisted of two cases, the first of which—that of Harry Jackson, a sailor on a vessel in the coast trade—was identified as smallpox April 27 after he had been going about the streets for several days thinking he had malaria. William Bouelle, a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, acquired the disease May 16. The two patients were sent to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn for isolation, and orders were given that everybody in New Rochelle who had not been vaccinated in the last three years should be vaccinated at once. Altogether about 2,500 persons came within the operation of the order. City officials, who had to obey the order of Mayor Edward S. Griffing and undergo the ordeal, chortled with joy when the Mayor himself was vaccinated, and was laid up for two days. When the excitement was at its height the city bought a plot of ground for an isolation hospital, and erected two small buildings, in expectation of further cases, at an expense of about $5,000.

HONOR HUBBARD'S MEMORY.

Service for Bowdoin Benefactor Held in College Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 30.—A memorial service for General Thomas Hamlin Hubbard of New York City was held at the Bowdoin College Chapel this afternoon. President William DeWitt Hyde delivered the eulogy.

General Hubbard was graduated from Bowdoin in 1857. He was elected a member of the Board of Overseers in 1874, and in 1889 was elected to the Board of Trustees. General Hubbard was called Bowdoin's greatest benefactor. His gifts to the college totaled $500,000, including Hubbard Hall. Through his influence the Searles Science Building was presented to the college.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor Cycle Hits Automobile on Boston Post Road.

An automobile traveling north on Boston Post Road collided at the corner of Gun Hill Road with a motor cycle which was fitted with a basket in which a [illegible] was riding, about 10 o'clock last night. The automobile was upset and the motor cycle shattered, and four persons were knocked unconscious by the shock.

A motor cyclist passing from the north saw the injured persons lying by the roadside and notified the next policeman he saw, who happened to be a motor cycle man, met at the point where the new Subway crosses the Boston Post Road, about three-quarters of a mile below where the accident occurred.

A telephone call was sent at once to Fordham Hospital for two ambulances, which were rushed to the spot. It is believed that no one was killed.

FRENCH WIN GROUND AT FOUR POINTS

German Trenches Taken in Belgium, Artois, Le Pretre Forest, and Alsace.

ONE QUARTER-MILE GAIN

Large German Work North of Arras Carried After a Hot Artillery Engagement.

LONDON, May 30.—General Joffre's "nibbling" tactics were successfully applied today by the French forces in four sections of the battle front, the biggest gain recorded by the Paris communiqué being a quarter of a mile near Neuville-St. Vaast, in the Artois. The capture of prisoners, guns, and trenches is also reported from the Yser, the Pretre Forest, and Alsace. The fighting on the Yser, however, is said by the Berlin report—which was issued early in the afternoon—to have resulted in the repulse of the French with heavy losses.

Following is the official communication issued by the Paris War Office tonight:

In Belgium, on the right bank of the Yser Canal, our troops have occupied all the German trenches on Hill 17, in the region of Pilken. At this place we made about fifty prisoners and captured three machine guns, later repulsing a counter-attack.

In the sector to the north of Arras the artillery engagement was of a violent nature. We attacked to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast the large German work called the Labyrinth. The action was very hot. We advanced 400 meters (about a quarter of a mile) and made a number of prisoners, among whom were several officers.

In the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest we carried some new trenches and made fifty prisoners.

In Alsace, at Schnepfenriethkopf, we repulsed an attack, and in forcing back the enemy carried one of his trenches. We captured a machine gun and two bomb-throwers.

A communication from Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, says:

Since my last communication of May 26 we have made a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet on our front.

Yesterday one of our aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Moorseede, six miles northwest of Courtrai.

A Belgian official statement issued at Havre tonight says:

During the night of May 28 and the following day the enemy's artillery was very active. It was particularly violent to the north and south of Dixmude. Our artillery replied vigorously and successfully. In the afternoon there was fighting with hand grenades before Dixmude.

The following official statement was issued today at the War Office in Berlin:

The French attacked at midnight our positions north of the Der Houdt Farm east of the Yser Canal after ten hours of artillery preparation. They were repulsed along the entire front with heavy losses. A number of Zouaves belonging to four different regiments were taken prisoners.

Between La Bassée Canal and Arras there were only artillery duels.

On the highroad between Bethune and Souchez we took as prisoners twenty-four colored French soldiers who had hidden themselves in a wood.

BANS TEUTONS' PATENTS.

France Won't Recognize Any Obtained Since Declaration of War.

PARIS, May 30.—The Government has promulgated a law prohibiting the exploitation in France of articles covered by patents issued to subjects of Germany and Austria dating back to Aug. 4 last for German patents and to Aug. 13 for Austrian.

German and Austrian patents regularly transferred to subjects of France, allied countries or neutrals may be exploited, however, if the transfer antedated the declaration of war, although the holders of these patents are prohibited from discharging pecuniary obligations to subjects of Germany and Austria resulting from the transfers.

JAMAICANS ANSWER CALL.

Public Gives Money to Pay Expenses of Troops for England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—Large contributions are being made for the expenses of the contingent of troops to be sent to England, but the view is expressed that the Government should cooperate so that a larger number of men should be sent.

There are more than 130,000 men between the ages of 19 and 35 in the colony. It is regarded as desirable to get others of the West Indies colonies to join in sending a large contingent.

DARDANELLES TRENCHES TAKEN, TURKS REPORT

Successful in Attacks at Avi Burnu and at Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 30.—The following official statement was issued today:

"We took the centre of the enemy's fortified trenches at Avi Burnu this morning after a bayonet attack. At Sedd-el-Bahr our right wing penetrated into sections previously occupied by the enemy, while 400 meters beyond one of our aviators dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's trenches."

SHELL ASIA MINOR COAST.

Allied Warships Damage Adalia, Makri, and Other Turkish Towns.

LONDON, May 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Captain of a Greek ship, arriving at Piraeus, reports that warships of the Allies on May 25 bombarded Adalia, Makri, Kakava, and other places along the cost of Asia Minor, destroying Government buildings and public works. About the same time heavy firing was heard at Samos from the direction of the Gulf of Smyrna.

British warships also are reported to have bombarded and destroyed a gasoline depot on the Asiatic Coast from which a German submarine is supposed to have obtained supplies.

FRENCH PRAISE BRAVE TURKS.

Record Heavy Fighting Preceding Dardanelles Gains of May 8.

PARIS, May 30.—Tribute is paid to the bravery and coolness of the Ottoman troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula in an official note issued today by the French War Office, giving a summary of the operations in the Dardanelles from April 25 to May 14.

The note says:

"Fighting was especially heavy during the debarkation of troops April 25 and 26. Landing parties succeeded in gaining a foothold, however, and established their position while awaiting for reinforcements, although Turkish attacks were especially violent, and the bravery and coolness of the Ottoman troops are worthy of particular mention."

The note points out the great difficulties to be overcome in landing troops, owing to the physical character of the country, which offers exceptional advantages to defenders.

"The Turks suffered a serious check on May 2," the note says, "but continued their offensive against the allied forces. During the night of May 3-4 the Turks received orders not to fire, but to take by storm the positions held by the French. All cartridges were taken away from the first line men, and they were forced to charge. Time after time the line wavered and broke, the Turks being mowed down by our own fire.

"Although the battle raged from 10 P. M. until dawn the following morning, the furious attack was without result, as the French positions remained precisely the same as the previous night."

On the morning of May 6 a general offensive was ordered along the entire front. This movement was exceedingly difficult, owing to the stubborn Turkish resistance and the fire of their machine guns, which were numerous.

"During May 7 and 8 the battle continued, but in the late afternoon of the 8th the brave Colonial troops, supported by French regiments, in spite of a hail of shrapnel and shells of all calibres, surmounted all obstacles, and at nightfall the position was ours, including an important spur, besides the slopes."

DENIAL BY HERMAN RIDDER.

Says He Is Not Making Supplies for Allies, and Threatens Suits.

Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, issued a statement yesterday denying a report that he was interested in the manufacture of war supplies for the Allies. The statement reads:

"The attempt of certain newspapers to connect me with the manufacture of war materials and supplies for the Allies is in line with their unscrupulous misrepresentation of everything German and German-American.

"These stories are absolutely and unqualifiedly false, as I have already publicly stated.

"I shall institute legal proceedings immediately against those responsible for these libelous statements.

"The International Typesetting Machine Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, and with the affairs of which I have nothing whatsoever to do, directly or indirectly, denies that it is making any war materials.

"Whether it is or not, I have no more voice in its affairs than has W. R. Hearst."

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PACIFISTS STARTLED BY ATTACK ON KAISER

Dr. Crane Denounces Lusitania 'Murder' at Plymouth Church Memorial Meeting.

WILLING TO FIGHT, HE SAYS

But That Would Be Useless—Urges United States Take Lead in Disarming the World.

For half an hour last night more than 1,000 persons who had gone to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to attend a memorial service for the dead of the Lusitania sat spellbound while Dr. Frank Crane, former Congregaitonal minister and peace advocate, startled the pacifists by a bitter attack upon the Kaiser, in which he charged all those responsible for the sinking of the great steamship with wilful, villainous, and shameful murder of noncombatants.

The warlike utterance of Dr. Crane marked the close of a service at which there had been much talk of the boon to humanity which might result from the sacrifice of those who died. One speaker had said that the war would result in a league of peace; another that the United States would lead the way in a great worldwide peace movement; still another expressed thanks that President Wilson had not acted on the moment and had realized that there was a greater thing than the honor of the nation or the protection of its citizens.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, was to say the last words after Dr. Crane concluded. He listened with apparent interest to Dr. Crane, but then announced the service would end with the singing of a hymn. Many in the audience smiled and made audible comments about the situation which had been caused by the unexpected turn affairs had taken.

The others who had spoken appeared to be dumfounded by what Dr. Crane said. They were the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and representative of the New York State Peace Society, who presided; John Bates Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, an ardent peace worker, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan.

"The President of the United States may be neutral," Dr. Crane said. "Well, he has to be. This church may be neutral. Perhaps it has to be. But I am not neutral. I dont' have to be, and I would not feel that I could speak at a meeting on a subject like this unless I said what I believed to be true.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the most dastardly crimes in the history of the world. To me there is no other view to be taken of it. The question is: What are you going to do about it? If sending 100,000 men over to Europe would help in licking Germany, I would gladly enlist. But it wouldn't help.

"The firing of a torpedo into a merchantman and the killing of noncombatants, men, women, and children, for the glory of the Kaiser or any one else was murder, infamous, villainous murder.

"What we need in this world is government. We are living in a state of anarchy. This Government is the one to act, and the time to act is now. By that, I don't mean that we should enter into the war. I wouldn't do any good. But there is only one way to stop war, and that is to take away the things to fight with.

"I don't think there is going to be any effectual leave of peace after the war. From the first there have been but two effectiv ways of govrnment: empire and federation. The Kaiser is trying empire and we all know his destination. It can't be done. The only way is federation. That is the way we have here.

"Now you can't imagine a war between Ohio and Indiana. All of the States may have their Theodore Roosevelts and want to fight, but they can't. Why? Well, they haven't got anything to fight with. Now, why can't the republics of America start the movement for a world federation here and start it now? It is the only way to extend it to Europe and end war for all time.

"To make war it is necessary to have money, and this country is richer than any country in Europe—now. If the war continues until Dec. 31 this nation will be richer than all the countries of Europe combined. It will be in a position to fight the world, and it will be in a position to lead the movement for a world federation. Why not put the Monroe Doctrine in the wastebasket and say with the other American Republics that we will adopt a doctrine which will take in the hole orld?"

Dr. Lynch said there as something higher than the honor of a nation or the protection of its subjects; something which represented humanity.

Pay Part of Bowdoin Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 30.—The estate of Temple Bowdoin has made an advance payment of $210,000 of the transfer tax to the State Controller. The total value of the estate has not yet been determined.

BRITISH CABINET COMPLETE.

Among the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries Is Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, May 30.—The new coalition Government has been completed by the appointment of Under Secretaries of State. Those who have been chosen for these posts are:

Parliamentary Under Secretaries—Home Affairs, William Brace, a Laborite, who is President of the South Wales Miners' Federation; Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil; Colonies, Arthur H. D. R. Steel-Maitland, Unionist Member of Parliament for East Birmingham; India, Baron Islington, (Liberal,) former Secretary of State for the Colonies; War, Harold J. Tennant, (Liberal.)

The Financial Secretaries appointed are: War, Henry William Forster, (Unionist;) Admiralty, the Right Hon. Thomas J. MacNamara, (Liberal.)

The new Parliamentary Secretaries will be: Board of Trade, Ernest G. Pretyman, (Unionist;) Local Government Board, the Right Hon. William Hayes Fisher, (Unionist;) Agriculture, Sir Charles T. Dyke Acland; Board of Education, the Right Hon. John Herbert Lewis, (Liberal;) Munitions, Christopher Addison, (Liberal.)

The other appointments are: Assistant Postmaster General, H. Pike Pease, (Unionist;) Vice President of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace Russell, (Liberal;) Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury, John William Gulland (Liberal) and Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, (Unionist;) Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, G. H. Roberts, (Laborite,) Howard Bridgeman, and Walter R. Rea, (Liberal;) Treasurer of the Household, James Hope; Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Arthur C. T. Beck, (Liberal;) Controller of the Household, Charles H. Roberts, (Liberal.)

EYE INJURIES IN WAR.

There Is Great Danger from Infection in Perforating Wounds.

Dr. R. Possek, discussing eye injuries in war, says that most of the injuries are caused by the explosion of shrapnel or bombs, stab wounds of the eye being rarely seen, according to The New York Medical Journal. Non-perforating wounds are usually caused by an explosion nearby, the particles of sand or shot entering the cornea and becoming imbedded there. In non-perforating wounds the treatment is conservative and the prognosis is compratively good. The great danger in perforating wounds is infection, which may be caused by the germs present in the conjunctiva, by the foreign body, or by the instruments. The subsequent occurrence of sympathetic ophthalmia is also to be considered. If the foreign body is of iron or steel, the magnet is of great value, but quite often it is not. There is great difficulty in localizing the foreign body with the ophthalmoscope, especially if the humors are not clear. At times the X-ray is of little assistance because of the minuteness of the penetrating body.

Prophylactically the best treatment for sympathetic ophthalmia is the enucleation (removal) of the injured eye. When this procedure is carried out there is still danger of infection for a time. The operation of enucleation is to be preferred to evisceration.

BECKER RESIGNED TO FATE.

Convinced There Is No Hope of Appeal, He Has Become Calm.

After a short period of frantic and futile anger, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker has become calm, and is quietly resigned to the fate of death to which he seems doomed, according to Father William E. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, who sees Becker daily in the death house. Father Cashin attributes Becker's comparative calmness both to the man's realization of the injustice of unreasoning rage against man and God and to Mrs. Becker's visit yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Becker spent about two hours in the death house, and, although she could offer no real hope to her husband, she spoke quietly to him and relieved the tensity of his mental condition. When she left, Becker was more normal, and no longer uttered the denials of God in which he expressed his rage on Friday and Saturday. He was not even heard to denounce Governor Whitman, against whom most of his anger had been directed.

Becker realizes, Father Cashin said, that he has not much chance for his life. Since the Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction, no one has been able to suggest a definite step by which even the most optimistic could legitimately hope for successful appeal.

Becker is now simply waiting, it is said, for the morning when he shall be led from his cell to the electric chair.

To Break Ground for Hospital.

Ground will be broken this afternoon for the East New York and Brownsville Hospital, at Avenue A and Rockaway Parkway, by the East New York and Brownsville Hospital Society, a Jewish organization with 8,500 members. The exercises will be preceded by a parade. The hospital is to be a five-story brick structure and will cost with the site about $150,000. It will be finished in the Fall.

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MEXICANS STARVING, RED CROSS SHOWS

Facts Gathered Will Be Utilized by the President in His Demands on Leaders.

DISTRESS IS WIDESPREAD

Instances of Terrible Suffering in Many Towns—No Famine, Carranza Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A statement issued by the American National Red Cross describes a terrible state of affairs in Mexico. It is asserted that 100,000 persons were suffering from hungr in Mexico City in March, and the situation has grown steadily worse. On the Pacific Coast side of Mexico many people are starving. The populations of Monterey, Durango, and Jalapa are facing famine. Crowds of famished people have set up the cry "we are hungry" outside the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico City. Women have fainted from lack of food while standing in their places in the long breadline.

The facts contained in this statement will be utilized by President Wilson in the warning to the Mexican factions that he will issue on Tuesday. Officials were as reticent as ever today in regard to the policy of dealing with Mexico which the President will indicate in his announcement, but they were willing to admit that what he would say would be very emphatic and that it would make plain that present conditions in Mexico must be remedied.

Conditions Getting Worse.

The Red Cross statement follows:

"Conditions in Mexico are growing steadily worse. At Monterey several thousands of persons are fed daily. Many refined families apply at night for aid. The farmers from the surrounding country are coming to the city to buy corn to feed their workmen and families, but cannot obtain it. Multitudes are on the verge of starvation. At Durango the Government's efforts to keep down the price of food supplies failed, as buyers from Monterey and Torreon, where famine prevails, are willing to pay any price. Food supplies are becoming so scarce and the cost so high that the poorer classes are unable to buy, and are in a deplorable condition.

"At Tampico all food is about exhausted. There is no flour and very little corn. The conditions in outlying districts are still worse, and tales of the starvation of the poor peons are constantly coming into the city.

"At Vera Cruz and in the surrounding country famine conditions prevail. At Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz, the general condition of the town is appalling. Money was raised by the Chamber of Commerce to relieve the distress and corn was imported, but the funds were soon exhausted. The local civil authorities then took up the matter, with little success. The day that no car arrives the town goes hungry. Most distressing scenes took place at the Municipal Hall when these rations were distributed. Some 2,500 women were collected at 7 o'clock in the morning to get in line for the distribution, which began at 11, and standing in the sun so long, unable to move for fear of losing their places and their chance for a mere handful of corn, resulted in many cases of fainting from exhaustion, some were injured, and on several occasions one or two have been killed. Many, after waiting for hours, went home crying, for the supply ran out, and, summing up the case, it means the practical starvation of the town.

"On the west coast the inhabitants are reported as starving. Acapulco is practically without food supplies and conditions are most distressing in all that region. When a boat load of corn was brought into Acapulco the rush of the people was so great to get some of the grain that several children were trampled to death and a number of women injured.

"In Mexico City the situation is very gave and the shortage in all cereals is felt intensely. As early as March a hundred thousand persons were reported suffering from hunger. Conditions have grown steadily worse, and many are starving. Mules, horses, and oxen have been killed or exported, as there is nothing to feed them. For the food supplies that remain fabulous prices have been reached, so only the rich can buy. Epidemics of smallpox and typhus fever prevail, and medicine is prohibitory in price. The city has 600,000 inhabitants in danger of perishing from hunger, misery, and epidemics. Serious food riots have taken place. While the Government was distributing some corn to relieve the food situation, a crowd of about 8,000 people gathered, by far larger than the amount of corn available for distribution. On account of the state of weakness to which hunger is bringing this people and the heat and the crush of the crowd, anxious not to return with empty hands, about 250 people fainted and had to be carried to the Red Cross Station to be attended."

Carranza Denies Famine.

Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, tonight received this cablegram from Vera Cruz, dated today:

"Scarcity of food, while general, is not serious, except in Mexico City, where Zapatistas have been unable to cope with situation. Carranza preparing now to alleviate conditions, and will better them when Constitutionalist forces enter. Grain and provisions now being gathered to supply city. Other parts of country report no such harassing conditions. Will be able to weather shortage until harvesting of next crop. Not a single case of death reported from starvation in entire country.

"This year's crop will be three-fourths of normal. At this time much provisions are being imported, and the opening of communications with Mexico City will bring flood of orders by merchants for foodstuffs from the United States. Constitutionalist government, it states, where conditions are the worst, is distributing corn and flour and selling them at cost price. It is utterly false that there is any possibility of famine. Conditions are mending daily with the increase of transportation facilities, due to success of Constitutionalist arms."

SUGGESTS RECOGNITION.

Carranza Agent Says That Party Can Then Bring Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Anticipating the statement respecting Mexican affairs to be issued on Tuesday by President Wilson, Herberto Barron, who arrived in New Orleans on Saturday on a special mission for General Carranza, today gave a statement outlining the grounds upon which the Constitutionalists base their claims for an early recognition by the Washington Government—"as soon as General Carranza occupies Mexico City."

"A change in President Wilson's policy respecting Mexico, which American press reports have declared will be announced on Tuesday, will be welcomed by the Mexican people if it means an early recognition of the most powerful and capable force now in Mexico, thus giving to the Mexicans who are striving to restore peace and order in the republic the active moral support of the Washington Government," says Señor Barron.

"General Carranza's troops will undoubtedly reoccupy Mexico City within a few days, and if he receives the moral support of the American Government in such an effective manner as to stop the importation of war munitions by rebel bands and to halt the intrigues and conspiracies of Huerta, Felix Diaz, and other selfishly ambitious Mexicans on American soil, it is not improbable that General Carranza will be able to restore the pabsolute tranquillity of Mexico within two or three months."

HORSES OFF FOR ENGLAND.

One Vessel Carries 1,100 Head from Boston—Other War Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Leyland Line steamer Devonian sailed for Liverpool today having on board 1,100 horses for the British Army and her holds filled with grain and provisions.

The steamer Anglian also sailed for London with a big shipment of horses, 104,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 tons of flour, 500 tons of lumber, 300 tons of provisions, 400 tons of asbestos, and other freight.

The Allan liner Pomeranean, reported as sailing yesterday for Glasgow, did not get away until today.

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And Ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. Twenty-second Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. Booklet upon application. Address CHAS. H. McKNIGHT, LL.B., 270 West 72nd St., New York.

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For Afternoon and Evening; hand-made, hand-embroidered, of Silk, Net, Laces, Chiffon Taffetas, etc.; White, Black and new Summer shades. All sizes.
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Including Imported French and English Models of highest priced silk and wool fabrics.
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All our higher priced imported models reduced to
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French Novelties Including
Blouses, Parasols, Bags, Etc.
Will be closed out
REGARDLESS OF COST
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A Deposit Required on C. O. D. Purchases.

UNREST IN JAPAN OVER CHINA AFFAIR

Opposition, at Nightly Meetings and in Diet, Charges Failure of Negotiations.

DEMANDS NEW AGGRESSIONS

Great Clamor for Group V. Demands—Women Complicate Situation with Feminist Propaganda.

TOKIO, May 30.—The Chinese crisis has been followed by serious internal political dissensions in Japan. Nightly meetings are being held by the Opposition Party to incite the public against the Ministry. One held last evening was broken up by students from Waseda University, of which Foreign Minister Okuma is President.

Attacks upon the Ministry continue in the Diet, the sessions of which are attended by large crowds, including many women who are conducting a feminist propaganda. The Opposition is arranging to introduce a resolution censuring the Cabinet, charging a diplomatic failure in the Chinese negotiations, official interference in the national election, and the expenditure of national funds without the approval of the Diet. A governmental majority was returned in the election and the Ministry has no fear of being overthrown, although a test vote to show its strength has not yet been taken.

The House of Peers, which hitherto has played only a passive part in public affairs, is beginning to assert its prerogatives, insisting that the Cabinet shall explain its policies in China.

There is considerable clamor for a renewal of negotiations concerning the fifth group of demands made upon China, which were held in abeyance for future consideration when the recent agreement with that country was reached but which are considered in this country to constitute the backbone of Japan's future in China. The principal provisions of group V. have to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun urges that Elder Statesmen be sent to Peking to arrange a lasting alliance based upon mutual helpfulness and friendship.

MENACE INSIDE IRONWORK.

Union Men Vote to Strike in Case Demands Are Not Granted.

A strike of inside ironworkers in all shops where the demands of the union may be refused was voted yesterday at a meeting of Local 164 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway. The strike may involve 10,000 men.

The workers want a forty-eight-hour week, minimum wage of $22 for finishers and $16 for helpers, time and a half for overtime, no overtime Saturdays, no more than four hours overtime, double time for work on Sundays and holidays, a shop Chairman to settle all grievances in a shop, recognition of the union, and permission for business agents to visit shops.

The union men declare that if these demands are granted there will be less competition among manufacturers and no inducement for the entry of price cutters into the business.

Little Girl Drowned from Pier.

While playing yesterday afternoon with three girl friends on the pier at the foot of East Ninth Street, 12-year-old Becky Solomon of 237 East Third Street fell into the river. The other girls were too frightened even to scream until she disappeared. Then they went to Avenue D and told Patrolman Quirk, who found that a swift tide was running and that an attempt to recover the body would be useless. The Harbor Squad sent a crew to drag for the body.

B. Altman & Co.

Twelve Thousand Yards of
Summer Dress Fabrics

will be placed on sale to-morrow (Tuesday), in order to facilitate an immediate clearance, at these reduced prices:

Silk-and-Cotton Crepe Cord, in solid colors (the remaining stock of this fabric) per yard . . . . 15c.

English Cotton Voiles, printed in dainty floral designs . . . . per yard 20c.

An Important Sale of
Misses' Summer Dresses, Suits
and Separate Skirts

to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) will present an especially desirable selection of dainty, youthful styles, marked at most advantageous prices.

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

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Correct Mourning Apparel
and Accessories

are shown in carefully-chosen assortments which comprise the latest fashions in Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Millinery, Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

Special attention is given to the quality of the merchandise offered, while the prices are most reasonable.

Competent saleswomen will attend patrons at their residences when desired.

(Mourning Department, Third Floor)

American-made
Summer Floor Coverings

the excellent wearing qualities of which are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co., are specially featured in the spacious Rug Department, on the Fifth Floor. The assortments now ready are far more extensive than those of previous seasons, and represent everything that is most desirable in Summer Rugs. The prices are decidedly moderate.

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OAKLAND FARM TENANTLESS

New Owner Under Vanderbilt Will Not Yet in Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her sons, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, who were taken to New York last week by their uncle, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, to join their mother, are not expected to return to Oakland farm, where the servants are uncertain as to their future employment.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, 3d, the new possessor of Oakland farm, have gone to New York.

WEST POINT GRADUATING 162

Program for Exercises to End on June 12 Is Issued.

The West Point finals will begin to-morrow and continue until the morning of Saturday, June 12, when Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison will present diplomas to 162 cadets, the largest class ever graduated from the Military Academy. They will become Second Lieutenants of the regular army. Among those expected at the graduation exercises on June 12 are Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. Leonard Wood of Governors Island, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

The program of the 1915 finals was issued yesterday as follows:

June 1—5:30 P. M., parade.

June 2—4 P. M., baseball, Cadets vs. Syracuse University; 4:15 P. M., polo, Cadets vs. Squadron A of New York.

June 3—5:30 P. M., parade.

June 4—4:15 P. M., polo, Cadets vs. Squadron A; 5:30 P. M., parade.

June 5—1:40 P. M., inspection; 3 P. M., baseball, Cadets vs. Catholic University; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.

June 6—10:40 A. M., sermon to graduates by chaplain; 6 P. M., parade; 8 P. M., band concert.

June 7—4:15 P. M., review by the Superintendent; 5 P. M., reception to first class; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.

June 8—9:45 A. M., gymnastic exercises of fourth class; 11 A. M., subcalibre target practice with 6-inch guns; 4:15 P. M., escort of the colors and battalion drill; 6 P. M., parade; 8 P. M., Ben Greet Players.

June 9—9 A. M., Field Day; 3 P. M., mountain and field artillery and cavalry drill; 6 P. M., parade.

June 10—10 A. M., equitation in Riding Hall; 5 P. M., dedication of Gerhard Memorial in new chapel; 6 P. M., parade, class reunions; 8:15 P. M., Cadet hop.

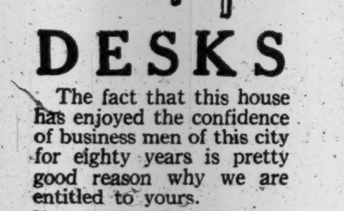
June 11—10 A. M., military calisthenics; 11 A. M., organ recital, Cadet Chapel; 4:15 P. M., review by the Secretary of War; 5 P. M., reception to Secretary of War; 6 P. M., graduation parade; 8:15 P. M., graduation hop.

June 12—10 A. M., graduation exercises.

Secretary Garrison will deliver the principal address at the graduation exercises. If the weather is favorable they will be held in the open, otherwise in Cullum Hall.

All-Americas Elect Officers.

The Pan-American States Association, with headquarters and clubrooms in the Hotel McAlpin, at a recent board meeting decided to change the name of the association to the All-Americas Association. The officers elected were: J. Van Vechten Olcott, President; N. Veloz-Gioticoa, John MacGinniss, Simon I. Patino, Francis H. Kimball, and Kaufman Mandell, Vice Presidents; Joseph A. Coram, E. V. P. Ritter, W. S. Gavan, L. K. Comstock, O. A. Stark, V. G. Cornell, Ben. J. Field, Max Jagerhuber, and Richard G. Hollaman, Directors; Henry Birrell, Treasurer, and Robert Lee Dunn, Secretary.



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TAFT HEADS MOVE FOR PEACE LEAGUE

Is Leader of Committee of One Hundred Which Calls Independence Hall Meeting.

PLAN COUNCIL OF NATIONS

And Joint Action Against Any Member Threatening War—Noted Men Join in the Undertaking.

A committee of 100, headed by ex-President Taft, has issued a call for a conference to be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, to consider the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace or League of Nations. It is proposed, according to the text of the call made public yesterday, that the United States shall become one of a league of powers which shall agree to use their joint military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war with another before recourse is had to a judicial tribunal, or where the question in dispute is not justiciable to an international council of conciliation.

The plan is largely the idea of Mr. Taft, who will preside at the conference, and, the announcement says, is understood to have the unofficial indorsement of President Wilson. No one in the present Administration, however, will be represented at the conference.

The movement had its origin in a series of private meetings held at the Century Club in this city during the Winter, attended by Mr. Taft, President Lowell of Harvard University, Professors George W. Kirchwey, and John Bates Clark of Columbia, Darwin P. Kingsley, John Hays Hammond, Albert Shaw, Hamilton Holt, James M. Beck, and others who are among the signers of the call. The full text of the call, which is said to have been the work of ex-President Taft, is as follows:

> It is desirable for the United States to join a league of all the great nations binding the signatories to the following:
>
> First—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.
>
> Second—All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.
>
> Third—The signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war, or committing acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.
>
> Fourth—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which unless some signatory shall be signify its dissent within a stated period shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article 1.

These proposals and the action that will be taken on them by the Philadelphia conferences, it is asserted, are regarded by those who were associated with Mr. Taft in outlining the plan as vastly more important and ambitious than anything that has been undertaken hitherto by advocates of international peace. If adopted, they will carry out to a large extent, it is said, certain ideas presented by British peace advocates and indorsed by Viscount Bryce. The proposal for an international council of conciliation, for questions that are known as non-justiciable, that is, those questions which are not considered triable in a judicial tribunal, it is asserted, has not been discussed hitherto.

University and college presidents, the Governors of two States, educators, financiers, diplomats, lawyers and business men are among the signers, who are described as a national provisional committee for a league of peace. They include, in addition to Mr. Taft, John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Leland Stanford University; Judge George Gray of Delaware, John Bassett Moore, Alton B. Parker, Darwin P. Kingsley, President New York Life Insurance Company; Oscar S. Straus, Cardinal Gibbons, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Lyman Abbott, Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; James B. Angell, John Barrett, Alexander Graham Bell, Perry Belmont, Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War; Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan, Professor John H. Finley, William Dudley Foulke, Washington Gladden, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Frederick N. Judson, Governor James B. McCreacy of Kentucky, Victor H. Metcalf, former Secretary of the Navy; John Mitchell, Cyrus Northrop, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota; Jacob H. Schiff, William A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; John A. Stewart, Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore College; Charles F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University; Charles R. Van Hise, President of University of Wisconsin; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of University of California; Andrew D. White, and Talcott Williams.

UNVEIL CITY MILESTONES.

City History Club to Dedicate Tablets in Bowery and Isham Park.

Tablets erected as milestones by the City History Club of New York, one and twelve miles respectively from the City Hall, will be dedicated today with exercises at which Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the club, will preside. The first tablet is at the Bowery and Rivington Street, and the other in Isham Park, Broadway and 212th Street. These programs have been arranged:

AT FIRST MILESTONE, 10:30 A. M.
Song of New York,
Children of City History Clubs
A Survey of Milestone Work,
Reginald Pelham Bolton
Presentation of Tablet.....Mrs. Emil L. Boas
(Chairman of Milestone Committee.)
Acceptance of Tablet.......Marcus M. Marks
(President of the Borough of Manhattan.)
Poem, "One Mile to City Hall,"
Reginald Pelham Bolton
(Recited by Samuel Reiman, Webster Civics Club.)
Song, "My City, 'Tis of Thee."

AT TWELFTH MILESTONE, 2:30 P. M.
Song of New York,
Children of City History Clubs
Address ....Marcus M. Marks
A Survey of Milestone Work,
Reginald Pelham Bolton
Presentation of Tablet....Mrs. Emil L. Boas
Acceptance of Tablet.............Cabot Ward
(President of Park Board.)
Poem, "The Twelfth Milestone,"
Theodosia Garrison
(Recited by Benjamin B. Oringer, De Witt Clinton Club.)
Song, "My City, 'Tis of Thee."

The tablets were erected on city property by the club, permits having been granted by the municipal authorities.

Despondent Furrier Kills Himself.

After leaving a note stating he was tired of living, Joseph Sulzberger, 59 years old, a furrier, of 480 East 172d Street, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday morning in his home by inhaling gas through a tube. Mrs. Sulzberger said her husband's affairs were

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Important Sales To-morrow, Tuesday, offering most exceptional price advantages

A Final Clearance of Women's Suits
Comprising the entire remaining stock
at the drastically reduced prices of
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Heretofore from $19.75 to 72.50

A Sale of Women's Silk Dresses
Of taffeta silk, crepe de Chine and
silk marquisettes, at the low prices of
$13.50, 19.75 and 29.50

Charmingly New Bathing Apparel
For Women, Misses and Children, in
styles that reflect the Summer fashions,
$2.25 for Mohair Models to $14.50 for Taffetas

Sheffield Plated Silverware
On sale to-morrow and Wednesday,
offering values that are very unusual;
Bread and Butters at 65c to Meat Platters at $6.25

Also beginning to-morrow, the noteworthy sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear
At Savings of fully 33⅓% from regular prices
The very special features will consist of
Night Gowns and Petticoats, from 65c to 2.90
Envelope Chemises and Combinations, 80c to 2.75
Drawers and Corset Covers, . from 39c to 1.80

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Fur Storage Office Third Floor

COURT HOUSE COST PUT AT $25,262,190

Controller Prendergast Files Protest with Board of Estimate.

TIME FOR ECONOMY, HE SAYS

Denies That Legislature Is to Blame for the Price—$6,000,000 Enough to Pay.

Controller Prendergast has filed with the Board of Estimate a protest against its action of April 30 in taking title to the additional land which was needed to modify the site of the new Court House. He voted for its purchase when it was proposed originally on July 2, 1914, and his protest now explains what has caused him to change his mind, and contains the prophecy that by the time the Court House is built and equipped it will have cost the city $25,262,190.

Mr. Prendergast admits his change of view, but considers that it is justified. At the outbreak of the war, he says, he suggested to the Mayor that all proceedings for the acquisition of property be halted. To this the Mayor agreed, and so the Controller maintains the city was placed in a position to revise its plan regarding the Court House property without compromising itself financially by the additional site. So he voted against the appointment of Condemnation Commissioners in January, and as the city could then have still drawn back, he maintains his vote for the new site in July last year in no way bound the city and did not embarrass the City Government.

Then Mr. Prendergast indulges in a slap at some of his colleagues on the Board of Estimate on account of their opposition to the direct State tax, and quotes them for the statement: "If ever there was a time when public expenditure should be curtailed, this is the period."

Price Not Fixed by Statute.

Taking up the statement of President McAneny that the estimated cost of the new Court House, $17,000,000, is a mandatory charge imposed by the Legislature, the Controller not only argues that $17,000,000 is too little to estimate, but he contends that it is unfair to lay the blame of it on the Legislature. All it did was to require a new Court House to be built, and if only $2,000,000 had been spent on the site and $4,000,000 on the building the act in question would have been obeyed.

The first site selected, says Mr. Prendergast, cost in actual expenditure of city money $6,243,668, but to this must be added the cost of the city-owned land it included, which brought the cost up to $7,148,760. It was selected on the recommendation of a committee of architects and the Engineering Bureau of the Borough of Manhattan, and nothing was said by them of the impossibility of finding a suitable foundation for the building or of the difficulty of erecting the Court House astride the Centre Street Subway. Mr. Prendergast complains of this, and asserts that an error was unquestionably committed from which the city should have been protected.

Mr. Prendergast then attacks the statement that the cost of the modified site will be no greater that that of the original one. As the new property will cost probably a little more than $5,000,000, to bring this about it would be necessary to sell remainders that would bring in as much. Mr. Prendergast, however, quotes Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., William L. De Bost of the Cruikshank Company, and T. W. Spear of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company as experts, for the opinion that the suggested remainders will not be worth much more than $3,000,000 and it will be impossible even to realize that sum until the Court House is completed.

Site Cost $9,831,760.

So Mr. Prendergast argues that the gross cost of the Court House site will be $9,831,760, instead of the $7,148,760 which was originally contemplated, and even if the savings which it is asserted will result from this relocation really amount to $1,350,000, the net cost of the modified site will still be $8,481,760.

Then the Controller refers to the recent amendments to the Court House act, which is is hoped will result in a saving in the cost of constructing of 20 per cent. It has always been reckoned, he says, that the actual building will cost $10,000,000, so that these changes in the law should reduce the cost to $8,000,000. But the Controller says: "There is not the slightest suspicion that they intend to construct this building at any less than $10,000,000. Consequently what becomes of the proposed saving of 20 per cent., if the contract is let at this time?"

Moreover, Mr. Prendergast is sure that the equipment of the new building will cost $1,500,000, if not $2,000,000, and that extras will take up an additional million. Then he reckons that the carrying charge of the property during the period of construction, during which the city will get no benefit from the new Court House, will come to $4,280,480. He refrains, he says, from estimating the loss to the city of the taxes of the $12,000,000 worth of property it has acquired or the cost of laying out the new streets necessary to the plan.

Figures in Detail.

But leaving these out of consideration, he is sure that the whole project when it is completed will have cost the city not less than $25,262,190. He reaches this by these figures:

Original cost, $6,243,668; city property included in original site, $905,092; estimated cost of new site, $5,283,000; city property included in additional site, $400,000; seven years 4½ per cent. interest on original site, $1,966,755; five years 4½ per cent. interest on new site, $1,188,675; cost of construction, $10,000,000; interest on cost of construction for average period of 2½ years at 4½ per cent, $1,125,000; estimated extras, $1,000,000; equipment, $1,500,000.

This makes a total of $29,612,190, against which must be set off property to be resold, $3,000,000, and costs which it is said may be obviated through the use of the enlarged site, $1,350,000. This makes a setoff of $4,350,000, which results in a net total cost of $25,262,190.

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Important Sales of Spring Apparel

including *very great reductions* in many lines not heretofore offered—

The Apparel involved is of the usual luxurious Gidding character, designed and executed to fulfill the requirements of a critical clientele—

Smart Tailleur Suits — $35 and $45
In styles for town or country wear—
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Also fifty Suits—formerly $45 and $50—to close, $22

Handsome Costume Suits — $68 and $85
Including original and reproduced French models, of exquisite silk and cloth materials—
formerly $125 to $195.

Frocks and Gowns — $35 and $45
For street, afternoon and dance wear—
formerly $55 to $95.

Dinner and Evening Gowns — $65 and $85
In exquisite styles; mostly from French models—*formerly $95 to $145.*

Silk Coats and Wraps — $35 and $45
Of moire, taffeta and faille—
formerly $65 to $85.

Motor and Utility Coats — $35 to $55
Special groups from regular stocks—
formerly $45 to $75.
Misses' Coats—especially priced—at $20 and $25

Millinery
Formerly $18 to $28
$5 and $10
A clearance of *Spring* styles, for street and dress wear.
French Model Hats—formerly $45 to $75—$15 to $20

$10 to $25 Blouses—$5 and $10
A closing of many lines, in silk, linen, lingerie, net and Georgette crepe.

Smart Silk Sweater Coats—$12, $18, $25
Formerly $20 to $38—Of guernsey silk and Shantung.

Fashionable Summer Furs—
White Fox, full skin effects, $25—$35—$45.
Exquisite White Russian Fox Scarfs—$55 and $65.

DRUG SMUGGLING CUT DOWN

Commissioner Davis Reports Success on Blackwell's Island.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, made public yesterday a report of one year's results in dealing with the smuggling of morphine, heroin, cocaine, and other drugs into the institutions under her management. Arrests and convictions of officers and employes of the department, according to the Commissioner, were as follows:

Dr. Charles H. Baxter, resident physician of the Blackwell's Island workhouse.

Joseph Mills, nurse at the workhouse hospital, Blackwell's Island.

Charles Whalen, workhouse keeper, Blackwell's Island.

Edward Dunn, orderly in penitentiary shoe shop.

Martin Curry, keeper.

Commissioner Davis's report continues:

> I am reliably informed that when I took office heroin and morphine were being sold in the institutions of this department at from $2.50 to $6.50 per ounce, and that 50 per cent. of the prisoners in the institutions were using it. William Josephs is of the opinion that 60 per cent. of the prisoners in the penitentiary were using it. As the result of these persistent efforts the amount of smuggling has been greatly reduced, as is shown conclusively by the number of cures effected, by the great increase in weight of prisoners committed to our institutions, and by the general improvement in their health.
>
> Evidence has been accumulated which shows that the friends and families of inmates who have had drugs smuggled into the penitentiary recently have been forced to pay from $45 to $50 per ounce for drugs, and that during the last six weeks they have been forced to purchase these drugs in Philadelphia and in Baltimore.

The report says funds have been provided from private sources for a hospital on Riker's Island.

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315 Women's Taffeta Silk Dresses
Taken from the Regular Stock
Models suitable for afternoon and street wear, in plain and combination effects of novelty stripe, plaid, flowered, figured and plain color Taffeta — Reduced to 12.75

Important Clearance Sale Tuesday
260 Women's and Misses' Coats
To Close Out—Sport, Street and Dress Coats of Covert, Mixtures, Serge, Gabardine, Chinchilla, Silk Faille, Moire and Taffeta. Many silk lined throughout. Regular 20.00 to 35.00 Values. — 12.50 and 15.00

Extraordinary Clearance Sale of
1800 Women's High Grade Blouses
This season's most attractive models of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Georgette, Silk Laces, Taffeta and Satin Radium.
Regular 3.95 to 12.75 values.
2.95 3.95 5.00 7.90

Special—Women's Summer Blouses of Organdie, Voile, White and Awning Stripe Linens and Tub Silks, tailored and lace trimmed. Exceptional values. — 2.00

Important Showing of
Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses
An unusually attractive collection of exclusive models presenting a diversity of styles, introducing various new features

Dresses of French and Ramie Linen	6.90	9.75	15.00
Dresses of Summer Novelty Silks	15.00	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Laces and Nets	13.75	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine	12.75	25.00	35.00
Dresses of Striped and Novelty Voile	5.90	10.75	15.00

Women's and Misses' Summer Suits
Striking models of Linen, Plain and Striped Ratine, Palm Beach Cloth, Alpine Cloth, White Serge and Pongee.
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For Sport, Street, Afternoon, Travel and Motor Wear.

Smart Travel and Motor Coats	15.00	19.75	25.00
Street Coats of Serge, Gabardine and Covert	15.00	25.00	29.75
Sport Coats of Waterfall and Jersey Silk	15.00	20.00	25.00
Silk Faille, Charmeuse and Taffeta Coats	22.50	29.75	35.00

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The "Newport" Pump—Ultra Smart
Patent Leather—Gun Metal—Blue Kidskin
Novelty Pump, with white collar and trimmings, hand turn sole, Cuban LXV. heel, *also* same style of all Patent Leather and Glace Kidskin with white stitching — 5.00

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

GERMANY'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

The German reply is not responsive to our demand. It does not promote that "clear and full understanding" as to a grave situation which President WILSON in his note declared to be desirable. It tends rather to becloud understanding, for it leaves us in doubt whether the German Government has been fully apprised of the deep feeling aroused among the people of the United States by the series of events which, in the President's words, have been observed "with growing concern, distress, and amazement." The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove. And the reference to the German proposal that we seek immunity from slaughter for our citizens and from destruction for our ships by pleading with England to abandon her blockade is so remote from a satisfactory response to the protest and the demand of our note as to engender the suspicion that the Imperial Government is temporizing with a situation too grave for such unworthy dalliance.

Germany asks that we let her answer attend the result of an inquiry into the facts of the Lusitania's voyage and its tragic end. The facts are of universal knowledge. They have not "escaped the attention" of our Government, they call for no investigation, they admit of no concealment or dissembling. We submit as the "facts" in the case the bodies of our dead who have found sepulture in Irish soil, and the others that welter uncoffined on the billows of the ocean, in all more than one hundred men, women, and children of our nation. We submit the undisputed testimony as to the manner in which the great ship met her fate, by a German torpedo sent without warning to destroy her and her company of fifteen hundred souls. It was a murderous act, repugnant to every law, human or divine, and is so far beyond all palliation that the German suggestion of an inquiry into the facts will but stir our people to a deeper indignation.

We regret that the German Government has been so ill-advised as to renew its assertion that the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary British cruiser. She was not armed. A responsible commissioned officer of the United States Government, the Collector of this port, whose duty it was to inform himself as to her true status, has certified that the Lusitania carried no armament. Germany impugns the good faith of our Government when she presents as a question of fact a statement already proved false. Nor was the Lusitania an auxiliary cruiser. She was subject to call for that service, but had not been called. Her status as an unarmed merchant ship was unimpeachable. Neither did she violate our shipping laws by carrying explosives, for small arms ammunition does not fall within the purpose of the law. Most amazing of all is the German suggestion that the sinking of the vessel "is primarily attributable to the explosion of the "ammunition" in her cargo. Rifle ammunition is not of that potency, but if it were the torpedo was the primary cause. When a submarine commander dispatches a torpedo against the hull of any ship his purpose is to destroy her utterly, to send her to the bottom with all on board. The explosion theory is in no sense exculpatory.

The offer to submit to a commission of inquiry the cases of the Cushing and Gulflight, the justifying of the attack upon the Falaba on the ground that the ship was trying to escape, and attempt to find warrant for sinking merchant ships of the enemy without warning in the alleged orders issued to British merchantmen to make every effort to destroy German submarines by ramming, show that the German Government has either wholly misapprehended the plain meaning of the President's note or that it willfully overlooks its purpose. The President's position is that, since the saving of passengers and crew is impracticable, submarines cannot be used against vessels of commerce in this German manner "without an inevitable viola-"tion of many sacred principles of jus-"tice and humanity." He has further insisted that our citizens have an indisputable right to travel upon the seas wherever their lawful business may call them in full confidence that their lives will not be endangered "by "acts done in clear violation of uni-"versally acknowledged international "obligations." They have confidence that their "Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights," and the President, having warned Germany that she would be held to "strict "accountability for any infringement "of these rights," demanded that she take "immediate steps" to prevent the recurrence of such offenses against law, against humanity, and against our peace and security. The German note in no sense meets this demand. It avoids the direct issues, and none could possibly be more direct, by labored irrelevancies and counter proposals of no pertinence, insomuch that were we seeking a cause of quarrel instead of endeavoring to avoid one, we should find it difficult to refrain from calling in question Germany's good faith. That we shall not do, but she will be plainly told that her reply to our note is unsatisfactory and she will again be told that we expect to be clearly and definitely informed of her intentions.

Germany does not want war with the United States. The sophistical reasoning which imputes to her such a desire refutes itself. But the reply to the President's note, whatever its other defects, is upon that point clear and unmistakable. Had she been bent upon provocation she would have used quite other means and very different language. We must attribute the very disappointing nature of the reply to her failure to understand the depth of the resentment her lawless and inhuman acts have aroused among our people and to the lack of insight and sound judgment so characteristic of her recent diplomacy. Were the equipment of her diplomats equal in quality to that of her General Staff, she would never have handed to Ambassador GERARD a note of this trivial and evasive character. She has grievously misjudged our position; she has taken far too little account of the gravely significant language of Mr. WILSON's note. We cannot submit to being thus misapprehended, and Germany, we feel sure, will, upon duly considering our further representations, perceive that other nations could never maintain relations with her, could not get along with her at all, upon the basis of her present presumption, that she is to be allowed to ravage and destroy in flagrant violation of all law and war usage, and when called to account satisfy her challengers with proposals for a parley about facts already beyond dispute. We ask of her that she refrain from acts of outlawry. Compliance is the only possible reply for a nation that is not bent on getting into a broil. That is not her purpose, it is not ours. The two nations are in accord in seeking the way of peace, and, being in that temper, the way will necessarily be found.

THE LATEST CRUSADE.

It is hard to think of any town so much given to arguing from the particular to the general as New York. Granting that Colonel INGERSOLL was right in defining the man of imagination as one who could deduce the ocean from a grain of sand and a drop of water, this town has an imaginative faculty that shames SHAKESPEARE. Let a single girl, ELSIE SIGEL, be murdered by a Chinaman—if she was murdered and not accidentally killed—and straightway a yellow peril appears, and while the frenzy rages all kinds of reformatory and protective measures to rescue girls from the menace of the Chinese laundry are excitedly advocated. This despite the fact that the Sigel murder was the only one of its kind, while girls were being murdered by persons of other nationalities with notable frequency. Let a girl with a taste for lavishing time and money on undesirable companions find such a companion in a professional dancer at a cabaret, and straightway there is a furor about the cabarets; the well-trained New York imagination conjures up hundreds of wealthy girls squandering their time and money on organized gangs of cabaret dancers, and excited columns are printed about the "social gangsters" who pluck checkbooks right and left from the daughters of the rich.

The next step, according to invariable New York practice, is a crusade against the cabarets. The police promptly put the lid on; that is to say, they close the cabarets at 1 A. M., which may be a laudable proceeding, but does not in the least interfere with the harvest of checks supposedly descending from the homes of the Four Hundred into the hands of the cabaret dancers. Perhaps they succeed in finding some undesirable persons visiting some of the cabarets—probably they do, since undesirable persons visit hotels, restaurants, theatres, and all other public places; and they close these unlucky places, leaving the others open. Then do the crusaders rejoice in the consciousness of virtue and of having jounced the human race a step or two forward.

But young persons who wish to give away checks to undesirable persons will continue to do it somewhere else if not in cabarets, and will make fools of themselves in other directions if every cabaret in town is closed. Some time ago there was an epidemic of elopements with chauffeurs, that being the fashionable form of folly among foolish female adolescents in rich and idle homes. Probably nothing but the obvious impracticability of the idea prevented the reformers from coping with this evil by a crusade to close up all the garages.

Meanwhile the professional dancer at the trotteries finds himself, much to his surprise and delight, elevated into a Social Danger. Heretofore he has been merely a social excrescence with a piffling occupation and an uncomfortable and well-founded suspicion that he was an object of contempt in the eyes of other men. That is a minor achievement of the crusade. When it is over we shall settle down to wait for the next crusade. But the only crusade which would really reach the evil is impracticable. That would be a crusade to institute the custom of bringing girls up better.

TAMMANY HOME RULE.

Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY introduced in the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee a resolution in favor of New York City home rule. It was passed unanimously. Now the question is how much Tammany Hall's support of home rule will strengthen it before either the Constitutional Convention or Mr. MURPHY's fellow-townsmen. There are precedents in favor of the belief that Tammany rule and home rule are not necessarily synonymous. Whenever the electorate of New York has chosen to rid itself of home rule it has been able to do so. What more of home rule can be got than freedom to elect the administration which is desired?

The Constitutional Convention could hardly be asked explicitly for that sort of home rule which should make Tammany rule permanent. Neither can the Convention be asked for that sort of home rule which should make the rule of Tammany impossible. The fate of the city must be left with the citizens, under any sort of rule.

It is different with the Tammany indorsement of the contention that the city ought to have all the representation that its population entitles it to, and no more taxation than a levy equally fair to property in the city and elsewhere in the State. Not even Tammany's support can obscure the merit of that proposal. But Tammany support does serve to explain the discrimination inherent in the existing methods of representation and taxation. "Up-State" has no fancy for Tammany rule and took steps to protect itself from finance or elections in the manner of Tammany. Now comes Tammany's petition for home rule in the name of the city. Is it not enough to make thoughtful the citizens in whose name the request is made?

ABOLISHING PARTIES.

The idea of nonpartisanship in city elections shows signs of spreading to legislative and even State elections; in fact, it has spread there. The California Legislature, at the instance of Governor JOHNSON, has passed a law putting the whole State Government, including the Governor, on a nonpartisan basis. Minnesota already has a law for the nonpartisan election of the Legislature, and there are nonpartisan laws in some cities. The California law, which goes further than anything else yet enacted, must be voted upon by the people under the referendum system in effect in that State.

This law, if ratified by the people, will obliterate parties so far as State elections are concerned. It will be a reversion to the ideal of the men who made the Federal Constitution, who had no notion of party government and expected the President and Vice President to be chosen by a council of sages animated by no motive except to find the best man. That was the origin of the Electoral College; but it did not work, and the Constitution was silently altered in that respect without amendment and by common consent.

In elections not national there is a somewhat different problem. Since national issues differ from State issues, the party system in States is subject to the disadvantage that a man who is a Republican on national questions must also be a Republican on State questions, or lose his party affiliations. Yet party government in States seems as necessary as in the nation. If State and national parties could be entirely separated, if there could be a Republican and Democratic Party in the nation and two parties with State views and programs in the State, unconnected with the national parties, it would solve the difficulty; but that will never be. The California experiment goes to the other extreme and seeks to obviate the absurdity of having a man's vote on State questions determined by his national party affiliations by obliterating parties altogether except in national elections.

In cities that has already been done. Toledo was long a nonpartisan city. In Milwaukee there is now a nonpartisan law. The Milwaukee Leader complains that it has served only as a convenient means of fusing the Republican and Democratic parties against the Socialists, and that the fusion organization is referred to as "the party" by its leaders. That puts Milwaukee in nearly the same situation New York has reached without any nonpartisan law, save that separating city elections so far as possible from State and Federal elections. In cities where there is an irreducible party organization, such as the Socialist Party in Milwaukee and the Tammany Democracy here, it is as far as nonpartisanship, whether by statute or otherwise, is likely to go.

That the election of Legislatures on national party lines is a plan with many defects is plain enough. Minnesota has enacted that her Legislature shall be elected without party divisions. The last Legislature was so elected, and gave rise to much dissatisfaction by its enactments; but The Duluth Herald says that "the "House was bad, but the Senate was "good," and argues against the repeal of the nonpartisan law. Whatever may be said for the Minnesota plan, it is pretty sure that the California plan goes too far; it certainly does in including the Governor in its operation.

OUR MOUNTAIN PLAYGROUNDS.

So much has been said about forest and mountain reservations in respect to their utility from a practical point of view that it is refreshing to be called upon to consider them in a wholly different aspect—as national playgrounds and recreation places capable of ministering to the delight and interest as well as the health of Summer visitors, tourists, and campers. It is from this point of view HENRY S. GRAVES, Chief Forester, directs the attention of the American people. The immensity of these pleasure grounds may be judged from the statement that in their aggregate they amount to 187,000,000 acres, a territory about equal to that of Chile and nearly half as large as Germany, as the Chief Forester points out. They are much more valuable also because of the fact that the different areas are widely separated, embracing millions of acres of forest and mountain land in Alaska and extending southward through the Rocky Mountain and Cascade ranges to the southern border, including the vast desert region of the Southwest, the Great Lakes region in the north central district, the semi-tropical Everglades of Florida, and the Appalachian ranges in the East.

It is interesting to learn, also, from the Forester in a recent statement that these recreation grounds of the nation are already being extensively used by the people under proper restrictions and regulations of the Forestry Department. At least, four-fifths of the visitors to these domains the past year, numbering 1,500,000, were pleasure seekers. Some of these were only incidentally of that class, as, for instance, almost all tourists and travelers from the East visiting the Pacific Coast stop off at various places, sometimes only for a few days or even for the time between trains, to see mountain wonders such as the Garden of the Gods. Others go for a few weeks' outing and camping, and some linger in the fascinating forest shades through a whole delightful Summer. The forest officer keeps in touch with these camps, assisting the campers with advice and suggestions, lending a hand in difficulties, and in general aiding as far as possible to make the visitors' sojourn as pleasant as possible. Chief of all the benefits to be derived from these great forest pleasure grounds is the reversion to the simple life they make possible with its consequent rejuvenation, strengthening and hardening of the body and the nerves, and the wholesome zest it gives to the pleasures of towns and cities to which at the end of the season these tourists return.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Counts Are Hard to Understand.

In the course of what is accurately described as his "extraordinary article," Count REVENTLOW wrote that the open and declared hostility of the United States was not to be feared by Germany because all we could do would be to confiscate a few German ships now in our harbors. Then he added the statement, "And we do not forget certain interior difficulties in America."

Had this remark been made a few months or even a few weeks ago, it would have had the sort of plausibility that comes from frequent repetition without authoritative and convincing denial. Indeed, at that time there were even people in this country who half believed it true that the services of all our citizens would not be available in certain not unimaginable contingencies.

But things have changed a lot since then, and while it is not surprising that news of the change has not spread through all Germany, it seems impossible that a man with Count REVENTLOW's facilities for getting information can be ignorant of recent developments and declarations here. If he is, his American correspondents are sending him what they think he wants instead of facts. But of course they are not doing that—of course they are telling him the truth about American sentiment.

Carefully Trained Invaders.

Much has been said about the wonderful efficiency of Germany's preparations for war, intended or constantly held in mind as possible, and the success of her military operations when and since the conflict began is sufficient proof that this recognition was well deserved. There is, however, one other nation that has been getting ready for a trial of strength longer even than Germany, and though its preparation was in a way different from that country's and did not include the storing up of vast quantities of war supplies or such systematic arrangements for turning over to the Government at the moment of need all national resources, yet it may have results quite as impressive as those attained by the Germans in Belgium and France last Fall.

Ever since the Austrians, after the Napoleonic wars, took possession of Italy's northern provinces, there has existed a fixed determination on the part of the inhabitants of those provinces some day to get them back in the only possible manner. This resolve they were able in large part to achieve soon after the middle of the last century, when the hated Austrians were pushed well back toward the Alps and the present Italian Kingdom was established, but there have remained "unredeemed" the several districts which have been during several months the subject of discussion between the two countries, and the yearning to secure these, too, has persisted in Italian minds, the stronger, apparently, because the "natural" and the political frontiers were no longer many miles apart.

This feeling has not been allowed to take care of itself—to depend on the fading memories of Austrian tyranny in the minds of old people. On the contrary, every child in Northern Italy has been carefully instructed as to all the details of the situation. At every opportunity not only they have been taught that the recovery of the lost territory was a sacred duty, but they have been made familiar with the geography of the region by taking them into it and telling them on the spot what has happened and must be done there. Thus a great number of young Italians are thoroughly familiar with the region where the present operations are in progress, and the fact that their patriotism is backed by the minute topographical knowledge so essential in war largely accounts for the promptness and certainty with which the Italian soldiers are now seizing strategic points.

His Object Had Been Achieved.

When the lawyers on one side of a case persuade the Judge before whom it is on trial to strike from the record evidence which those on the other side have managed to get in, the exclusion is usually treated as an important achievement—a victory for the counsel who brought it about and a defeat for their antagonists. That is because the jurymen are solemnly told not to give any consideration whatever, in formulating their verdict, to the evidence thus thrown out.

In theory jurors obey the command. Judges and lawyers alike know, however, that forgetting is not so easy, and that while records can be cleared, minds retain impressions once received and invariably act more or less in accordance with all the influences to which they have been subjected. It is hard—practically impossible—to explain the decision in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit if the jurors ignored the testimony as to the printing contracts, and probably nobody really believes they did.

A different side of this matter was presented over in New Jersey at the trial of the deputies charged with shooting strikers. In that case the Attorney General, while cross-examining a man who had given testimony favorable to the defense, asked him, "You joined the union to sell it out, didn't you? And in so doing you sold your manhood, didn't you?" Of course there was instant and vehement objection to these inquiries, and the questioner, for obvious reasons, did not insist on having them answered. Instead he said, "Oh, yes, strike it out!" and with surprising cynicism added, "It has done its damage."

As the presiding Judge allowed the incident to pass without action, presumably no action was demanded, but it cannot be improper to suggest that, had he been so inclined, he could have brought the proceedings to a summary close, dismissed the jury, and ordered the case to be tried again from the beginning before a jury that had not heard "damage" inflicted on the defense in that particular way. However that may be, the assumption that juries decide wholly on what is officially left in the court record received a severe blow—as did, also, one's confidence in the prosecutor's reverence for the rules of evidence.

Forest Conservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from attending a hearing before the Conservation Commission of the Constitutional Convention.

I find that this committee is most likely to report a proposition to lumber the Adirondack forests, as there is much talk that way. This committee will not listen seriously to any opinion based upon sentiment. I endeavored to convince the members that the condition of the Adirondack forests today is not materially improved from that of twenty years ago, when timber stealing and other abuses of the forests led the people to rise up and enact a prohibitory clause in the Constitution. While there has been one growth in the size of the trees standing on state lands, thereby increasing the value of these lands, and while the timber estimator would see a very substantial profit in these lands today over what the State paid for them, the fact is that fire and devastation by timber thieves have been so extensive and disastrous that the increase in the value of the timbered lands is not equal to the devastation by fire and the lumberman's axe covering the last twenty years. In other words, the State today has less forest acres in its forest preserve than it had twenty years ago. There are only 70,000 acres of virgin timber. The Department of Superintendent of Forests estimates that there are 1,200,000 acres of merchantable timber. This merchantable timber includes soft and hard wood, the greater portion of which would be called detrimental and held by the scientific forester to be the kind of timber to cut.

The greater portion, amounting to about 75 per cent. of the timber which the scientific forester would cut and turn over to the lumberman, stands upon ridges and summits of the mountains. To remove this timber would mean devastation to the summits of the mountains and irreparable damage to the watershed. The soil on the uplands is so thin that once the wind gets at the thinned-out forests the soil is not heavy enough to support the roots of the remaining trees and a terrible wind slash results.

We must bring to bear upon this committee all possible pressure to bring them to realize the great dangers.

K. W. GOLDTHWAITE.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 26, 1915.

Spelling Tyrol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

E. S. Prieth's letter in today's TIMES asks that you use the German name of Tyrol. In that part of Tyrol where the inhabitants are Italians the form Te-ro-lo is in use. When on the Continent we have to learn new names for each place, as we all know, and unless we have new maps and new histories we must keep our English spelling and pronunciation. H. S. BURR.
New York, May 27, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM.

Slowly and solemnly from out the deep
Enshrouding waters that have held her fast,
Rousing reluctantly from her grim sleep,
Comes the F-4 at last.

In days like these, when stirring news runs rife,
Minor catastrophes take second place;
We have grown used, here in the midst of Life,
To see Death face to face.

But turn a space from exploits of the brave
To tales more commonplace, of those who shirk
No danger, but count risks beneath the wave
Part of their daily work.

Not to a narrow sphere of family friends
Shall sorrow for this loss be limited!
These were the Nation's sons; her proud head bends
Low, as she mourns her dead.

BEATRICE BARRY.

AS WE TREATED FILIPINOS.

The Water Cure Was Necessary, and Cruelty Was Provoked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to that part of Mr. Jaeger's letter of May 25, which refers to so-called outrages committed in the Philippines, I would like to state that I served as a commissioned officer of the regular army in the Philippines for nearly six years and a half, beginning with April 8, 1899. Possibly my first-hand knowledge of conditions is not, as evidence, as valuable as the affidavits of discharged enlisted men with an axe to grind. I've read the testimony. I know the type of soldier represented—"guard house lawyers." A disgruntled employee generally "knocks."

In my humble opinion the American soldier in the Philippines behaved admirably under conditions which were calculated to test his self-restraint to the utmost. The Filipinos violated every known rule of warfare from start to finish, not as irresponsible individuals, but by order of Aguinaldo, himself. Here is one of Aguinaldo's circular letters, issued before the outbreak of hostilities, quoted in part:

> Proclamation of Aguinaldo.
> Malolos, 9th of January, 1899.
> Instructions to the brave soldiers of Sandatahan of Manila.
>
> Art. 4. * * * One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel. In order to deceive the sentinel, the one should dress as a woman. * * *
>
> Art. 6. The officers shall take care that on the top of the houses along the streets where the American forces shall pass there will be placed four to six men, who shall be prepared with stones, timbers, red-hot iron, heavy furniture, as well as boiling water, oil, and molasses, rags soaked in coal oil, ready to be lighted and thrown down.
>
> Art. 9. In addition to these instructions given in Article 6, there shall be in the houses vessels filled with boiling water, tallow, molasses, and other liquids, which shall be thrown as bombs on the Americans who pass in front of their houses. * * * The Sandatahan shall hurl the liquids passed to them by the women and children.
>
> Art. 10. * * * The Sandatahan can provide themselves with lances and arrows with long and sharp heads, and these should be shot with great force in order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy. And these should be so made that in withdrawal from the body the head will remain in the flesh.
>
> (Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

In less than a month from the date of these cheerful instructions, the first shot of the insurrection was fired at a Filipino soldier who refused to halt, on Feb. 4, 1899.

On Feb. 6, Teodoro Sandiko, acting under orders from Aguinaldo, was busy issuing the famous, (or infamous,) order for the massacre of all Americans, men, women, and children in Manila. Later, Aguinaldo made secure his claim to a niche in the Boston Anti-Imperialists' Hall of Fame by the cowardly murder of General Luna at Cabanatuan.

From the latter part of 1899 until the close of the insurrection the great majority of the insurrectos, acting under orders from higher authority, adopted guerrilla tactics, wearing no uniform, and hiding their rifles when it suited their convenience to appear friendly. The "water cure" was the only answer to this policy. Brutal, yes. But it shortened the insurrection materially, and saved many good American lives.

The statement that "Americans would go out in troops of half a dozen or so, entering forcibly the dwellings of the natives and committing brutal outrages upon the married women and girls," is simply a malicious lie. Undoubtedly a few individual cases of rape occurred; no war has been free from this unfortunate feature. But they were promptly and severely punished when made known to the proper authorities.

As to Samar, the method of conducting operations against the Filipinos there was made imperative by the savage and murderous methods of the Pulajanes, which reached a climax in the massacre of forty-eight men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, on Sept. 29, 1901, by natives wearing civilian clothes, who had been hired to cut grass.

General Order No. 100, series of 63, quoted in part, applied to prevalent conditions:

> Men, or squads of men, who commit hostilities * * * divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men or squads of men are not public enemies, and therefore, if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates.

In a country where the boys and women fight with the same weapons as the men, and where quarter is neither given nor expected, stern measures are necessary.

ARMY OFFICER, RETIRED.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

Babies That Cry in Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the weather becomes warmer, and the people go out more, particularly on Sundays, the annual nuisance appears in the form of taking babies to church. It is quite true that Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me," but does that excuse people who bring tiny babies to church and allow them to disturb the sanctity of the service and the devotions of others?

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last Sunday afternoon, two women sat undisturbed through the beautiful service, while babies squalled and cried in their laps, much to the annoyance of everybody. Such acts are forms of selfishness which remains quite unjustified by their sacred surroundings.

ELMENDORF L. CARR.
New York, May 24, 1915.

German Arms in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herr Joseph Von Bruck in an article, "Germany as Arms Maker," says: "They have for years furnished war materials to all countries in time of peace. Germany has armed other nations before the fight, but once the fight was on she stepped out of the ring and let the two settle the quarrel, each with his own means."

I desire to draw his attention to Mexico during 1914. A German vessel loaded with war munitions was destined for Mexico. What did the United States have to do to prevent landing this cargo? But did that stop Germany? No, the entire cargo was landed. Mexico was not at "peace," if I understand the word correctly.

SIDNEY H. JENKINS.
New York, May 26, 1915.

Incendiary Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES appeared an item, "Cats' Death Tank Explodes; S. P. C. A. Believes Scratching Claws Ignited Gas." As the hair or fur of most cats is charged with electricity, and as nearly everybody knows that stroking or rubbing the hair will bring out sparks of electricity, it was most likely that sparks from the cats' hair ignited the gas and caused the explosion. E. C.
New York, May 26, 1915.

Quotations from Bismarck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Italy's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, what sagacity did the great Bismarck show when he said of the Triple Alliance: "It is like an old piano, which, if played upon, the keys would fall out." Bismarck also said: "We Germans are royally hated; therefore we must make ourselves feared." D. J. D.
New York, May 24, 1915.

She Should Be Neutral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Adverting to a letter published in THE TIMES of May 23 from "Another American Woman," permit me to say that if one is to be judged by the clothes one wears certainly women should remain neutral on the subject. D. B. G.
Washington, May 25, 1915.

THE ANTI-WAR SPIRIT AMONG STUDENTS.

An Open Discussion of Their Peace Propaganda—Distinctions, Definitions and Some Invidious Comparisons.

Princeton, May 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES seems rather exercised over the fact that there are men in the various colleges sufficiently interested in the affairs of the nation to prepare sets of resolutions expressing to the President of the United States their support of his policy of neutrality and their hope that peace would be maintained if possible. The text of these resolutions naturally differed in the different colleges, and no doubt in some instances phrases were used which were not particularly well-chosen; as a matter of fact I did not agree with all of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions sent from Princeton, and so did not sign them. You, however, attack the spirit which instigated their being drawn up at all. Now, I maintain that this spirit—one of alertness, of concern over the country's course of action, of interest in history in the making, yet with it all united a sense of responsibility and an absence of jingoism—is a sign of a truer patriotism than would have been a P-rade of students yelling for war.

Two words particularly, peace "if possible," fill you with a heavy foreboding. You group all college men apart, then examine them and, apparently, come to the conclusion that they are getting effete, or modern, or intellectual, or cowardly, or progressive, or unaggressive, or something else rather vague and very terrible. Yet these two words do not seem on examination to be weighted with any hidden meaning; they simply express a hope which hitherto I had thought was entertained by every reasonably intelligent citizen. I am certain that they do not mean that in a crisis a call to the defense of the country would find college men holding back; such an intimation is not borne out by fact, and must be offensive to the class of men (if college men are indeed a class apart, different, and with different ideas, as we are now asked to believe,) which has ever been most ready for every sort of patriotic service, that class which today abroad is most readily sacrificing itself at the call of duty.

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG,
Editorial Chairman Daily Princetonian.

Their New Idealism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your Topic of the Times of May 15, in which you question the pugnacity of the American students who recently petitioned the President against war. We are opposed to militarism from the most patriotic motives. We know that militarism drags a nation into war. We know this not from philosophic speculation, but from the proved facts of history. The militarist class in every nation is responsible for this war. Assured of their ability to conquer, having no greater desire than the subjection of others to their will, losing all ideals save a fatalistic faith in the potency of that will, in the right of might, in the power of efficiency, the controlling class of every European nation became obsessed with the idea that national aggrandizement made for culture and development, and that in order to spread their particular culture and development they had to make war on their fellow-men, and in the process of making war destroy their own as well as their neighbor's civilization.

There can only be two reasons why America should desire to go to war: First, because there is always in a country a class of men, sincere and honest, who are given to an exuberant expression of patriotism, who have not yet evolved out of the primitive state of tribal love of self and hatred of the foreigner. Secondly, there is in America a class who realize that their special privileges are dependent upon the complacence of the masses. That class invariably shifts the issue from social justice to patriotism. Whenever that class sees that men are beginning to reason about their condition they cater to the emotions and befog the issues of the day by appealing not to mind but to the heart of those weaker than themselves. The American college student declines to be made a tool in the hands of either of these classes of men.

That we differ from our forefathers in the colleges is due to an inherent difference in the college of today from the college of a generation ago. We are no longer willing to believe in our country right or wrong as a basis for patriotic action and thought. We rather feel that we are trained at the expense of the nation in order that we might be prepared to accept leadership in a campaign "to make our country right when she is wrong, and to keep her right when she is right." We have therefore not a local perception, but a world perception of life. We strive to make a better nation in order that mankind might be more civilized. We are now creating an American idealism based upon a love for man and a noble humility of spirit. We are strong in our present belief that America, the melting pot of nations, can blaze the way for an era of love and good-will.

As to pugnacity, it does not worry us. It is not necessary for the college man to have the physical strength of a blacksmith, the impudence of a rowdy, and the noisy garrulousness of a cart-tail orator. We meet the issues of today not with punch but with thought.

Possibly the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League will fail in its efforts. Possibly America will soon go to war, but if it does we shall not feel that we have labored in vain for the principles we hold. We anticipate no greater failure than marked the attempts of those missionaries who, out of Judea, preached to the world love and good-will. Possibly they were impractical, but no one will question their morality.

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY,
Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Substation 84.
New York, May 28, 1915.

They Have Stomachs Yet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 24th instant "An American Woman," referring to the pacifistic activities of student bodies, protests "against the pitiful sentiment which is being fostered among our young men." May I say a few words to relieve her anxiety? I have had occasion in the army, in the militia, and in a college, to say nothing of my own family and my individual self, to study the character of American youth. I can assure her that the very students who sign the milk and water petitions and resolutions which presumably inspired her communication would be among the first, in time of war, to come forward for military service. Like the Socialists and anti-militarists of France and Germany, they would lay it to the other fellow, but would shoulder their guns and go out like men to the defense of their homes and their country. Our college presidents and ex-presidents, peace enthusiasts of whatever sort and influence, may talk to our school children and harangue our college students till the cows come home, about the beauties of peace and the horrors of war, our duty to humanity and other supernational ideals; their efforts will be at the best but good mental exercise. They will never make a peace-at-any-price people of the people of the United States. The most that they can do, and that is harm enough, is to hamper and retard the work of providing for the proper armament, equipment, organization, and command of our country's defenders. Nevertheless, it is well that the work of unmanning our citizenship, of stifling our patriotism in its cradle, should be occasionally counteracted by those who look to a time when the need of our men shall prove to be not more humanity but more stomach.

JOHN BIGELOW.
Highland Falls, N. Y., May 27, 1915.

In the Spirit of Christ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to do what honor I may to those twenty Union Theological Seminary men who decry national aggressive warfare in the name of Jesus Christ. It is a satisfaction to learn that these young students of the ethical and social teachings of their Master have arrived at a conclusion respecting them and their relation to affairs today that they think worthy of publication.

Common morals—"an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth"—may readily enough excuse or justify violent acts of personal and national retaliation; but how the injunctions of Him who said so characteristically, "Love your enemies and do good to them who despitefully use you and persecute you," can be otherwise interpreted than in their plain sense, as taken for instance by the Society of Friends and the last apostle of spiritual Christianity in Europe, Leo Tolstoy, I have never had either the intelligence or moral insight to discover. Therefore, I must own myself in warm and hearty accord with those students up at Union who so understand Christ's teachings.

W. E. DAVENPORT,
Ex-Union Theological Seminary Student.
Brooklyn, May 27, 1915.

A Dissenting Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 24, appeared a letter from William Stearns Davis, criticising Union Theological Seminary students for their stand against war. The writer quoted Mr. Roy B. Chamberlain's letter, with the signature of twenty students, as representing the sentiment of the students.

I am a student at Union and I know that Mr. Chamberlain's letter, with its twenty signatures, does not by any means represent the feeling of the student body. Mr. Chamberlain was able to secure but twenty signatures to his letter out of 250 students. My own feeling, as well as my roommate's and that of a number of other students whom I heard discussing the signing of this petition, was that "peace at any price" is a phrase that sounds good, but dangerous, from a practical and religious point of view. A glance at history will show that all the freedom and democracy which the world enjoys today came, not through "peace at any price," but through other channels.

Union Theological Seminary does not teach in her class rooms that "milk and water" program which Mr. Davis suggests. I would invite Mr. Davis or any others who might hold similar views to visit our class rooms when we are studying the "Teachings of Jesus" and see if the interpretation of His teachings is not satisfying to the most robust virile man.

S. A. WRIGHT.
East Northfield, Mass., May 28, 1915.

Busy Indifference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my voice to that of "An American Woman" in protest against the lack of spirit shown by the college students of the present day? From an observation of students extending over the past five years, I have found them supremely indifferent to the ideal of service to their country. The average student will half-heartedly admit the advisability of a certain amount of military training for others. He himself is far too busy to spare the time. The pitifully small minority which recognizes its obligations and tries to meet them is regarded, if it is regarded at all, as a more or less harmless company of cranks and idealists.

That the best youth of the country is so blind and so selfish and has in it so little of the patriotism and spirit of its ancestors should be a source of sorrow and mortification to every thinking college man. Will the student ever learn to look beyond the narrow confines of his campus and realize that on him and on his fellows will devolve much of the responsibility of directing and maintaining this country in honor and security?

PAUL BOSANKO.
New Haven, Conn., May 27, 1915.

From a College Girl.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Haply that "Other American Woman" walks unfettered by the fashions which cause women's clothing to be ridiculed and can, therefore, afford to call attention to shortcomings in male attire. But surely the "American Woman," "of a long line of soldiers and sailors," can know little of war itself or she could not be so eager for the sons of our great nation to rise up in the anger "which maketh man's worst misery," as Euripides said.

In all the embroil of this horrible war there is not a victory that is not essentially Pyrrhic. The Great Teacher asked: "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" I would like to ask: What does it profit a nation to gain a part of the world and lose the most vital part of its own life and strength? Of what glory is it to protect national honor and ideals by methods which leave dishonor and shattered ideals in their wake, methods which seek avidly how to inflict the most terrible wounds on another people? Surely the malevolence of the hatred which is the breath of war is in itself a worse insult to honor and ideals than a blow aimed from outside.

Would this lady, and those who agree with her, have our beautiful land, too, lie dank with blood uselessly shed, ravaged with pestilential disease worse than fruitlessly gotten, and darkened with the grim shadow of desperate burdens which generations to come shall not see obliterated? If those who cry for arms were cold and hungry and homeless, and if death were everywhere about them, they might think American young men do well to plead for peace, that their reluctance to show the hot-headed spirit of "now I'll kick you back since you've kicked me," is wise foresight.

COLLEGE GIRL.
Poughkeepsie, May 20, 1915.

MEMORIAL SERMONS BREATHE WAR SPIRIT

Some Frankly Recognize That We Are Being Dragged Toward Europe's Conflict.

MANY URGE PREPARATION

Confidence in Wilson and Defense of Our Peaceful Rights Popular Themes.

In nearly all of the many Memorial Day sermons preached in New York yesterday, the old formula of good will among the sections and patriotic love for a united country either gave way to or was extended to cover the war in Europe and the position America occupies in relation to that struggle.

Some clergymen frankly recognized that America is surely being dragged toward the conflict and that the time is ripe for the country to prepare for eventualities. Some others confined their remarks about the present situation to admission that no country, however peaceful, is safe unless ready at all times to repel invasion, defend its commerce and possessions and uphold its dignity by force of arms.

Confidence in President Wilson's wisdom and ability to meet any situation that may arise was a theme that ran through all the sermons, while nearly all breathed a militant demand for preparedness to maintain our freedom and the liberal foundations of the Republic.

Grand Army posts and Spanish war veteran camps all attended services, and a notable feature of the day was the number of members of the National Guard and the army and navy who heard sermons.

Should Double Our Defenses.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Eighth Coast Defense Company, National Guard, has its annual service. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt L. Pelton of St. James Church, said:

> It seems apparent that the present is not to be the last war. We see treaties torn up and nations invaded. And Germany is not the only offender, either. Italy enters the strife through motives of greed. As a nation, we are suspected, if not hated, by nations to the south. The world is more grim, more sad, more brutal than we thought. It is better to face things than to live in a "kingdom of make-believe."
>
> This Coast Defense Command is organized not for aggression, but for defense. Regular army and National Guard ought immediately to be doubled, our navy strengthened, our citizens taught in the rudiments of war. If we should not interfere with the nations of Europe, Africa, and Asia, it is the privilege of our republic to throw protection over the New World, certainly over our own land, that peace and security may have place here. More dangerous to the nation are the pacifists at home, who weaken the walls from within than the enemy who tries to storm them from without.

America's Mission.

The West End Presbyterian Church was filled with representatives of several organizations, including Lafayette, E. D. Morgan, and Farragut Posts, G. A. R., and Roosevelt Spanish War Veterans. The Rev. Dr. A. R. Keigwin said:

> It is destined for America to perform the same glorious ministry of uniting antagonized nations just as Israel united Egypt and Assyria. A nation's value to humanity is determined by its ability to serve the great purposes of God. The position for this country to take at the present time should be in harmony with Lincoln's spirit. Aliens from all the world, coming to America, give this country a peculiar opportunity for the union of the world by federation of nations.

Be Plain Americans.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, completing a series of addresses at the West Side Y. M. C. A., spoke of the relations between North and South, and especially of the attitude of the Southern people, and added:

> If you regard yourself as a southerner quit such regard of yourself. If a northerner, quit it. Be simply an American, one of a hundred million. Put yourself as an American squarely behind President Wilson or any other White House occupant who does in future the fair things that President Wilson is doing and trying to do.

Drop Philippines; Build Up Navy.

Dr. S. Edward Young, in Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, said:

> To prevent our having millions more of soldiers' graves to decorate on future Memorial Days, the United States should turn over the Philippines to an international commission and should make our navy stronger than any other. The Philippines will be a ceaseless temptation to Japan and Orientals generally, to whom is coming a new passion for world-power. The most important consideration for placing them in charge of an international commission is the object lesson this would be to other nations.
>
> While we are transferring the Philippines our navy ought to be built into such efficiency as to remove from the militaristic Governments temptation to seize some part of our rich and at present inadequately protected territory. Another leap or two in the progress of long-range gun and submarine and aeroplane construction and transatlantic and transpacific fleets can raid our shores and seize our principal cities.
>
> The likelihood of our being called to do battle in the European war or its aftermath appears to be increasing every day. The mad rage is spreading and scant regard is shown the unoffending and the bystander.

Praises Wilson's Character.

Preaching to the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, the Rev. Frank M. Townley, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, said in part:

> The greatest blessing any nation can enjoy is peace, and sometimes the greatest deeds come in times when men dwell in safety under a Government that has not lust for power and aggrandizement. Thankful to the Divine power should we be that at the head of this nation there stands a man with a vision, a man who not alone is serving his country, but also believes in the power that comes from living close with God. Our fullest trust and confidence may be given to him, that with honor he will steer the nation safely through, for I doubt if the history of the world has ever shown an example that stands out amongst the peoples of the earth stamped with such high ideals and such indomitable will and force of character.

Speaking of the duty of safeguarding our national and personal interests, he said it was our solemn duty to build up a profession that shall protect us from danger and give us security as we go about our peaceful occupations.

Never Another Civil War.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, at the Church of the Messiah, discussed the growth of the spirit of nationalism brought about by the civil war. He said the best thing the war did was to make a future civil war an utter impossibility. The tide of hatred that rose with the war and swelled through the years of Reconstruction had ebbed, he said, giving way to a feeling of untainted brotherhood throughout the nation.

Speaking of the present struggle, Dr. Holmes asked: "What can war bring to justify itself unless through its own condemnation it brings the end of war?"

Better Men, Not Bigger Army.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace M. E. Church, in 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue, addressing a congregation that included nine G. A. R. posts, said:

> Cameron Post, here this evening, once had 850 members, but it now has only 14. This is a vivid reminder that soon we will have the veterans no longer. The royal army of the "Blue" is dying off at the rate of 100 a day. While these men were among us with influence war was discounted. They knew its horrors, as the present generation does not. Our fathers will have died in vain if they did not plant a hate for war that will compel us to exhaust every other resource before we again take up arms.
>
> Some Americans are crying for a larger army and navy. But would it not be better to have a citizenship which would not fail to meet the physical and moral test if war should come? All the warring nations found that liquor was their worst enemy. Why not have the courage to banish it from our land now and so be enabled to build a citizenship that will meet any issue?
>
> If worthy of our fathers, instead of urging on or holding back for war, we will face some of the issues that ruin or make citizens and have the courage to stand for them.

He declared that had the nation's leaders in ante-bellum days met the issue of slavery on moral grounds there would have been no civil war.

Danger in Make-Believe.

The Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, told the members of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York national Guard, at their annual memorial service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, yesterday afternoon, that took many Americans were living in a world of make-believe, their eyes filled with rosewater. He said:

> Our own land is hailed by the apostles of make-believe as the champion of peace. This is not the way we are regarded by war-worn Europe or by Japan. We will do what we can for peace, but we will not live in a world of make-believe. We will face things as they are, like men.
>
> A nation cannot endure unless it has sufficient defense. That a government is good is no indication that it will survive. Dangerous to the country is the citizen who would destroy the defending walls from within.

Speaking of the righteousness of war, he said that without doubt God crowns the banner of a man who gives his life in righteous cause for his country. "A single perfect act of heroism cancels the sins of a lifetime."

CLEAR WEATHER FOR PARADE.

Route Made Shorter Out of Consideration for Veterans.

There will be Memorial Day parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn today, the routes being cut short for the sake of the veterans in line. The forecast is for clear weather.

The Manhattan procession will start at 9 o'clock in the morning from Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive, and continue up the Drive to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Ninety-second Street, where it will be reviewed by Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department, and Major General O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y. The parade, in seven divisions, will be commanded by Commander Sherburne C. Van Tassel, of the Grand Army, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as Chief of Staff. Commander Van Tassel will be escorted by veterans from Farragut Naval Post, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery will escort Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

Exercises will be held at the reviewing stand after the parade. High school children will provide a musical program, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak.

In the Manhattan parade will be a battalion of regulars from Governors Island, several regiments of the National Guard, Spanish War veterans, Army and Navy Union Garrisons, and Cadet Corps.

The Brooklyn parade will start at 9 o'clock from Bedford and Division Avenues. Civil and Spanish War veterans, the local commands of the National Guard, and other organizations will take part. The line of march will be Bedford Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, to the Prospect Park Plaza. The reviewing stand will be in the Parkway, near Underhill Avenue. Brigadier General Benjamin F. Tracy will be the reviewing officer.

For those who wish to celebrate Memorial Day by listening to suffrage speeches the following will be the schedule of the day for workers of the Woman Suffrage Party:

Manhattan, meeting at the entrance to the Stadium of City College, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, following Granville Barker's production of "Iphegenia and Taurus," 5:30 P. M. Speaker, Walter Randolph.

Richmond, speeches at South Beach, corner of Southside Boulevard and Sand Lane, 4 to 6 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. William Willcox, Miss Elinor Byrnes, Mrs. Francis E. Brewer, and Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth.

Third Assembly District, Manhattan, workers will distribute literature and "Remember November" cards to construction workers on the Elevated Railroad, the Bowery, at noon.

Seventeenth Assembly District, Manhattan, Mrs. William J. Morton, at home to suffragists, 224 Riverside Drive, 3 to 6 P. M.

Manhattan, French Committee meets at headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 3 o'clock.

Nineteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, meeting at district headquarters, 316 West 108th Street, at 4:30 P. M.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Manhattan, captains and workers meet at the home of Mrs. John Z. Lowe, Jr., 152 West Eleventh Street, at 8 P. M.

Fourth Assembly District, Manhattan, canvassing along the river front from 6 to 8 P. M.

Twenty-third Assembly District, Manhattan, captains meet to canvass at the home of Miss Elmina Wilson, 456 West 149th Street, from 6 to 7:45 P. M.

Nineteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, street meeting at Broadway and 110th Street, 8:15 P. M.

There will be a number of suffrage meetings in Brooklyn.

MEMORIAL FOR FIREMEN.

Six Hundred Members of Department Attend Cathedral Service.

Six hundred members of the Fire Department attended memorial services in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon for the twenty-nine firemen who died in the last year.

Promenaders lined Fifth Avenue for blocks to watch the march of the uniformed fire fighters, headed by the Firemen's Band and led by Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Fire Commissioner Weeks, Chief Kenlon, and Deputy Chief Hayes.

Following musical vespers, at which the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department, officiated, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle praised the record of New York's firemen.

In his sermon, in which he read the list of dead firemen, Father McGean told his audience that not until judgment day would all the heroes of the Fire Department be known. He paid special tribute to the memory of the Rev. Thomas F. McGronin, who was Chaplain of the Fire Department in Manhattan and the Bronx, and of Fireman James W. Thompson of Engine Company 68, who was killed on his engine on the way to a fire.

TABLET HONORS LORD HOWE

Placed in Albany Church in Honor of Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 30.—In the floor of the vestibule of historic St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church with formal ceremonies this evening a tablet was placed, bearing this inscription:

"Beneath this pavement lies the body of George Augustus, Viscount Howe, a distinguished man and soldier, a friend of the Colonies, killed on the march to Ticonderoga July 6, 1758."

The tablet was placed directly over the spot where Lord Howe, who lost his life during a skirmish with the French and Indians, was buried.

Addresses were made by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; James A. Holden, State Historian, and Mayor Joseph W. Stevens. The Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, rector emeritus, accepted the tablet on behalf of the church. Marcus T. Reynold designed the tablet.

LAFAYETTE TOMB DECORATED.

Ambassador and Other Americans in France Observe the Day.

PARIS, May 30.—Ambassador Sharp, attended by members of the embassy staff, today placed a wreath of flowers upon the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette, in the Cemetery of Picpus.

Similar wreaths were laid upon the graves of American soldiers in other cemeteries in Paris, Cherbourg, Versailles, and Saint Germain by a committee of Americans, of which Major Mahan was Chairman and H. Cleveland Coxe, Secretary.

Street Cleaners' Memorial Service.

The annual memorial service of the Department of Street Cleaning was held yesterday in the Hebrew Tabernacle, 220 West 130th Street, where Rabbi Edward Lissman, one of the newly appointed chaplains of the department, preached a sermon on cleanliness. The men of the department, clad in their white uniforms, gathered at Seventh Avenue and 123d Street and marched to the tabernacle. Commissioner Fetherston and the two other chaplains, the Rev. E. Briggs Nash and Father Aniceto Silvioni, sat with the men during the service.

FIELD MASS IN RAIN DRAWS THOUSANDS

Marines, Militia, and Veterans at the Thirteenth Annual Service in Brooklyn.

WILSON'S WORDS PRAISED

President's "America Stands for Humanity" Speech Emphasized by Father Daly in Sermon.

The impressive military field mass, which originated in the Middle Ages, and was first celebrated in the open field by the armies of Castile and Aragon, was, for the thirteenth time in as many years, celebrated on the parade ground of the United States Marines, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Though thousands attended, the crowd was not so great as on former occasions, due to the fact that a drizzling rain fell during the entire ceremony.

As in former years, the mass was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Gloucester Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, and of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus. The snow-white altar was erected on the western side of the Marine Quadrangle, directly in front of the gate house that opens into Flatbush Avenue. About the altar and on all sides of it were palms and white flowering plants. From the balconies of the Marine Barracks, in the rear of the altar, fluttered the gayly-colored pennants of the international signal code system, and in the centre of them was a cluster of giant American flags.

The first field mass held in the United States was celebrated in Washington at the close of the civil war, in honor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York.

Father Keaney was the celebrant of yesterday's mass. The Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine, when that warship was blown up in Havana Harbor, in 1898, was the Deacon, the Rev. Father Francis Sullivan the Sub-Deacon, while the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father William J. B. Daly, Rector of the Church of St. Peter's at Poughkeepsie.

The uniformed worshippers included the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., from Manhattan; several companies of United States marines, United States bluejackets, the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., from Brooklyn; a delegation from the Police Department, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Veterans of the Peking Relief Expedition, Catholic Boys Naval Brigade, the Knights of Columbus, the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate Veterans, Hebrew Veterans of the Civil War, delegation from the Fire Department, the Holy Name Society, the Letter Carriers' Association, and many camps of Spanish War Veterans, among them the John Jacob Astor, Hamilton Fish, General George A. Custer, Gloucester, and Admiral John Philip camps.

Father Daly, in his sermon, emphasized time and again the virtue of patriotism, and referred in glowing terms to President Wilson's recent speech, in which the President said that America stands for humanity.

"Under the flag of our beloved country," said Father Daly, "with its power and peace stirring our hearts to renewed sentiments of patriotism, we gather today to reverently express our loyal remembrance of the heroic dead of America, and offer heartfelt prayers for their everlasting glory. The soldier heroes of America who are gone went forth under the Stars and Stripes, which never did stand, and never can stand, for anything except the liberties of the human race. From our honored dead, Lincoln tells us, we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.

"The citizens of America are glad and vigorous with the spirit of liberty, which gives a just and fair opportunity to one and all. If it be the duty of an individual to strive after perfection, how much more ought a nation to be the image of duty.

"The inspiring thing about America, said President Wilson, is that she stands for humanity, and things that humanity wants; that the force of America is the force of moral principle; that there is not anything else she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend. The only victories which can have permanence are those of justice. Our country's flag, with its stars of faith and hope, its blue of energy, its red of brotherly love, and its white of peace and uprightness expresses liberty, humanity, morality and right; and it shall ever be the emblem for heroic endeavor and patriotic sacrifice."

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Many Summer Visitors Are Opening Their Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 30.—The first week in June will see many additions to the Summer colony in this place.

Mrs. Edgar Bright of New Orleans will occupy Bright cottage, and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle of Washington will open Shadeacre early in the month.

Extensive alterations which are being made in Upland House are nearing completion, and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew W. Akers will occupy it in a few days.

Miss Ruth Harrison's cottage, the Chestnuts, has been leased for the Summer to Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field of Cincinnati. Dr. Guy Hinsdale has closed Fern cottage and leaves tonight to join Mrs. Hinsdale and Miss Jeanne Hinsdale in Philadelphia, where they will spend a week or so before going to their Summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Miss Mary D. Brooks of New York has had her driving and riding horses brought to Hot Springs, and will spend the Summer at the Homestead with her mother, Mrs. C. H. Brooks.

Mrs. John Thorndike and her daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr., will return to Boston tonight after spending a month at the Homestead.

Alexander Julian arrived this morning from Cincinnati and joined Mrs. Julian at the Homestead. Mrs. Julian is the guest here of the Duchess of Manchester.

W. R. Linn has joined Mrs. Linn and Dwight Linn at their cottage. Mr. Linn's guests are Norman Talbott, Paul Trowbridge, and H. A. Keep.

Montreal guests at the Homestead include Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McInnes, Miss McInnes, and Miss Marjorie Smith.

Edmund A. Lynch arrived this morning from Cedarhurst, L. I. Other arrivals were P. A. Gilhooly of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Bridgeforth of Kenbridge, Va., and Miss Elizabeth W. Paterson of Lynchburg. Mr. and Mrs. A. Felix Dupont motored this morning to the Cascades at the foot of Cascade Mountain, on the James B. Haggin estate, beyond Ashwood.

Mrs. Robert A. Black gave a dance in the Japanese Room of the Homestead last night for Mrs. George Marshall Allen, Miss Loraine Allen, Miss Jane Akers, George L. Bramson, George McFadden, and C. E. Bell.

RICE-SANTVOORD WEDDING

To Take Place at Bennington, Vt., on Saturday Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 30.—The marriage of Miss Agnes V. Van Santvoord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, N. Y., to William Thompson Rice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice of Pittsfield, Mass., will take place in the First Church in Bennington, Vt., Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at Shadowbrook Farm, the country place of Mr. Van Santvoord in Bennington. The Rev. A. P. Hickley of Cleveland, Ohio, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Jennings, pastor of the First Church, will read the service.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thorn Kissel, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have left for the Green Mountains in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, have gone to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke G. Voorhees are spending the holidays with Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers of Port Chester, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Foulkes, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Taylor are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Inslee of New York have arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have Mrs. Andrew Swan of Newport as their guest at Clipston Grange.

Loyall A. Osborne and Miss Osborne of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Wade and Mrs. W. F. Garrison of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

The Misses Amy M. and Edith M. Kohlsaat of New York will arrive tomorrow in Stockbridge to open the Kohlsaat country place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker have as their guests at Brookside, Great Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor of Leicester, England, and Judge John S. Lawson of the University of Missouri.

Hayward Wilson and Philip E. Hinckley of Boston, who arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, on Saturday, started today on a canoe trip on the Housatonic River to Long Island Sound.

E. Percy Bramwell and Mrs. Frederic Pierson have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Ross T. Whistler of Harvard University is with Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock will come to Eastover on Wednesday for the season.

Miss Marion Hague has joined her sister, Miss Eleanor Hague, at their cottage in Stockbridge.

ENTERTAIN PAN-AMERICANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peters Give a Breakfast at Woodley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The last of a series of brilliant entertainments in compliment to the delegates and visitors to the Pan-American Conference took place today when the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Andrew Peters were hosts to more than a hundred guests at breakfast. This entertainment took place at Woodley, the country home of Senator and Mrs. Francis Newlands, which Mr. and Mrs. Peters have leased for the Summer, and but for lowering clouds and fall in temperature would have been an outdoor fête. Owing to the threatening weather the breakfast was served indoors, the large dining room, hall and living room proving spacious enough for even this large company. A part of the Marine Band played on the south piazza.

Some of the visitors were: The Ambassador from the Argentine and Mme. Naon, the Ambassador from Brazil, the Ambassador from Chile and Mme. Suarez, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hale Pearson and the Misses Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Aldao, all of Buenos Aires; Judge and Mme. Cavalcanti of Brazil, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. Calderon, Miss Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro R. Rincones of Venezuela, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, the Counsellor of the State Department and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mr. William Phillips, and Mr. John Barrett.

Mrs. Peters and her children will leave Washington tomorrow to join Mrs. Peters's mother, Mrs. John Phillips of Boston, at the Phillips country home on the Massachusetts north shore.

The Russian Ambassador and staff left Washington today for the Summer. The Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff will pass some days in New York before going to Newport, where they will occupy Stonevilla. Most of the Embassy staff will be with the Ambassador at Newport, although the military attaché, Lieut. Col. Golejewski, and Mme. Golejewski purpose taking a cottage at Greenwich, Conn. The Counsellor of Embassy, Mr. Scherbatskoy, with Mme. Scherbatskoy and their family, Commander Mishtowt, Joseph Loris-Melikoff, Baron d'Ungern, and Lieutenant Fedotoff, Assistant Naval Attaché, will arrive in Newport within the present week.

The Minister from Denmark, Constantin Brun, will leave Washington on Tuesday for Bar Harbor, where he will establish his legation for the Summer.

The Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekengren will also pass the Summer at Bar Harbor, but do not intend to leave Washington for several weeks.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison are passing the week-end at Seabright, N. J., where they have opened their cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Garrison will, however, return with the Secretary tomorrow, to remain until forced out of Washington by the heat.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken a cottage at North Haven, Me., where Mrs. McAdoo and her baby daughter and Miss Sally McAdoo will go for the Summer the last of June.

Former Representative Henry Kirke Porter and Mrs. Porter of Pittsburgh will close their Washington home tomorrow. After a short stay in New York they will go to Southampton, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Meredith will leave town tomorrow for Manassas, Va., where they have a house for the Summer. They will, however, pass a part of the season at Warm Springs, Va.

Senator and Mrs. Francis Newlands will leave tomorrow for their Nevada home, where they expect to remain through the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson have taken a cottage at Watch Hill, R. I., where Mrs. Johnson and children will shortly be established for the Summer.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant has returned to town to pass some weeks at her home on New Hampshire Avenue.

Mrs. William F. Draper and Miss Margaret Draper go to New York tomorrow to pass a week prior to going to Newport, where they have taken a house for the Summer.

Miss Miller to Wed on June 19.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Miller of South Orange have issued invitations for the marriage on June 19 of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Ruggles Miller, and Pierrepont Edwards Grannis of South Orange, by the Rev. Appleton Grannis of Lowell, Mass., a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Miller will be married in the home of her parents on Turrell Avenue. Miss Helen Miller will be her sister's only attendant.

DRINKER'S BABY WON INDIANA'S GOVERNOR

J. Frank Hanly Abandons Politics to Devote His Life to Prohibition Cause.

IS FLYING SQUADRON ORATOR

End of Its New York Campaign and Denial That It Is Being Financed by Rockefeller.

The Flying Squadron of temperance advocates, which has visited every State capital in the country and many other "strategic centres" since last September in the cause of national prohibition, wound up its New York campaign yesterday with a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall in the afternoon and evening meetings in the Fort Washington Presbyterian and Chelsea Methodist Churches. The vanguard of the squadron, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon and Daniel A. Poling, spoke in the Marble Collegiate Church last Friday night. Dr. Ira Landrith and Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel spoke in several places in the city on Saturday, and Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the National Prohibition Party, and J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, were the speakers at the big meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, which was attended by about 1,000 men and women. The nation-wide campaign of the squadron will be ended in Atlantic City next Sunday.

Miss Vera K. Mullin, soprano, and Miss Iris E. Robinson, accompanist, have traveled with the squadron from the beginning, furnishing the music for the meetings, and yesterday afternoon they gave the campaign song of the squadron, "The Nation's Going Dry." The words of the first verse and chorus were:

The saloon's death knell is ringing,
The country's going dry;
Hear the States in chorus singing,
Good-bye, saloon, good-bye.

The country's going dry. The country's going dry.
The nation at last is waking, and going, going dry.
Hark to the ballots descending. This country shall not die
While millions of prayers are ascending.
This country's going dry.

The first speaker at Carnegie Hall was Mr. Stewart, who, adopting the intimate fashion of address, submitted his arguments against the saloon. He began by saying that there were two indictments against the saloon, one on economic grounds and the other on moral grounds. The saloon, he said, customarily pleaded guilty to the moral indictment, but sought justification on economic grounds. He then proceeded to give his analysis of the economic argument for the saloon, saying that the same argument could be advanced with the same plausibility for the burglary trade or for a plan to poison the water supply of New York City.

"Acording to the logic of the liquor traffic," he said, "we can state that all that is the matter with America is that we haven't enough bank burglars to give us permanent prosperity."

Just as saloons, distilleries, and breweries provided labor, he said, so did the operations of burglars provide work for the makers of jimmies, drills, explosives, and steel safes. The speaker admitted that if the city water supply were poisoned, employment would be provided for countless doctors, nurses, and coffin manufacturers.

"But," he added, "you can't build a city by poisoning its water supply, and neither can you build a nation by poisoning its man supply."

Denouncing the saloon as an economic menace, Mr. Stewart defied anyone to name any good product that came from the saloon to the community. He said that while speaking in Troy he had asked a group of children to name a good saloon product, and a little boy had answered that saloons produced "good bums."

Arguing then from the assumption that the saloons produced nothing good, Mr. Stewart asserted that they therefore were always allied with the evil, underworld forces in politics and Government and never with the good forces. When he came to telling the Prohibitionists what definte thing to do for their cause, he announced the slogan of the campaign, which is:

"Whenever a politician, or an executive officer, or a political party prefers the liquor traffic above the public morals, such men must be set aside and such parties abandoned."

Mr. Stewart said the expenses of the campaign carried on by the Flying Squadron had been paid by popular subscription wherever the speakers had gone, and that no one man had backed the campaign financially. It had been charged, he said, that John D. Rockefeller had guaranteed the expenses of the Squardon, but Mr. Stewart denied this and said that Mr. Rockefeller had never contributed one cent to the Squadron. A collection of cash and pledges was then taken up.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stewart adverted to an indorsement of woman suffrage, saying that when the question of national prohibition came up for Congressional action the representatives from Nevada would be more likely to "vote right" than the representatives from New York, because the former would have to account for their votes to the women among their constituents as well as to the men.

Ex-Governor Hanly began by saying that the one motive that impelled him more than any other to campaign for prohibition was a realization of "the inexpressible, infinite wrong the liquor traffic daily does to the babyhood of the nation." He told a story of the fall of a young father through drink and of his own successful efforts for the redemption of the man. The incident occurred, he said, while he was Governor of Indiana, and gave him "the vision of a saloonless nation," which determined him to abandon "political preferment" and consecrate his life to the cause of national prohibition.

At the conclusion of the meeting Miss Mullin sang "The Flying Squadron Song," composed by Will Hardy of Worcester, Mass.

Miss Hawkins Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hawkins of 64 Gates Avenue, this place, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor McNeal Hawkins, to Wilfred J. Funk, also of Montclair.

SCHOOLS DRAW VISITORS.

Parents of Students Arriving at Briarcliff Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE, N. Y., May 30.—Parents from far and near are arriving here to attend the commencement exercises at the boarding schools near Briarcliff. Among those stopping at the Lodge while attending exercises at these schools are Mrs. J. B. Perkins and Miss Elizabeth Clark of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Spencer of Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Redway of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Grosvenor Ely and Mrs. George T. Howland of Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. John E. Lancaster of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. I. D. Warner, Miss Ada Fallett, Ira Warner, Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Miss Estelle Farrell, Miss Dorothy Bryant, Harold Drew, Frederick Drew, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. L. J. Belloni and Miss Jane Belloni of New York.

There were many luncheon guests at the hotel today, including Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Henry Stuart Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone, Miss Blanche Spadone, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Brixey, Miss Doris Brixey, Mrs. Frank M. Black, Mrs. F. A. Bochman, Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Guthrie, H. B. Guthrie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morgan and sons, W. J. and E. J. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Duell, Mrs. J. H. Lary, Mrs. J. M. Dixon, Mrs. Andrew Little, and Miss Jane Little.

The Rev. and Mrs. Reuben Howes of New York are visiting the scenes of Mr. Howes's boyhood days, he having been born at Scarborough, N. Y. His first parish was All Saints' Church, at Briarcliff, fifty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robbins of Montclair, N. J., have as holiday guests Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Barton are at the Lodge for the holiday, also Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Haskin and Miss Edna Haskin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Russell K. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Boyce and family of New York.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick is entertaining her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn have as guests Mrs. Edward Howard Martin and Miss Martin.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are at Bleak House for the Summer. Mr. Perry returned today from Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Storer and Miss Muriel Storer of Boston are visiting Dr. Horatio R. Storer.

Hosmer Barrett of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark.

Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, Philip A. Clark, and Hosmer Barrett are registered at the Casino.

Miss Edith Macculloch Miller, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret H. Busk, has returned to Morristown, N. J.

Henry G. McVickar of New York goes to Jamestown for the Summer tomorrow.

Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Louise Scott are expected from New York on Tuesday to spend the Summer.

Chaplain M. C. Gleason, U. S. N., is expected at the Training Station for duty on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard of Newport take possession of the Redmond cottage on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller and Miss Miller will arrive this week from New York.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who is at her cottage for a short stay, expects to return to New York this week. Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco has taken the Thaw home here for the Summer.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight has gone to Washington to attend a meeting of the Naval General Board.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Hare of Philadelphia have arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells of New York are at Chetwode.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany of Washington is at the La Forge cottage for the Summer.

James S. Lehmaier of New York is visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. J. H. Everson at the Training Station.

At the Muenchinger-King are Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Cochrane, Mrs. Edwin B. Holden and family, T. M. Orr and T. W. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Macculloughi Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Pagenstecher and family, R. C. Fairfield, Dr. E. von Schmidt, and Dr. K. von Bonribe.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Summer Residents Open Their Homes for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 30.—The Rev. Philip M. Prescott and Mrs. Prescott of Washington, D. C., have arrived for the season, and will occupy Prestcote, on Central Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York are at Ridgelawn, their home here, for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia will occupy Gillian Lodge, on Ocean Road.

Mrs. Edward D. Depew of New York has returned for the Summer, and is occupying her cottage, Sunset Meadows.

Dr. J. S. Converse of New York has taken Inglemere cottage for the season.

Talbot Smith Hanan of New York is expected to arrive for the season on Memorial Day, and will open Shore Acres, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hanan, on Ocean Road. He will be joined by Mrs. Talbot Hanan later in the week.

Mrs. Hugh Neeley's cottage on the Boston Neck Road has been rented to Harry Parish, Jr., of Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Inez Sprague Stiness is the guest of Mrs. Wenceslao Borda at her villa, Ocean Spray.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK COHALAN, a Jersey City hotel proprietor and a Director of the Central Wine and Liquor Company, died at his home, 64 York Street, Jersey City, on Saturday.

SEYMOUR S. GREEN, President of the First National Bank of New Milford, Conn., and Treasurer of the New Milford Hat Company, died at his home in New Milford on Saturday.

LEWIS YERDON, who was Principal for many years of the public school at Fonda, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y. He was 75 years old.

EDWARD BAUMANN, a retired wholesale grocer, who was born in Bohemia seventy-four years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 336 East Seventy-second Street. He was a veteran of the civil war.

TOWNS-JOHNSON WEDDING.

Son of Noted Lawyer Will Be Married on June 16.

Mirabeau Cullen Towns, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau Lamar Towns, will wed Miss Edna Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Johnson of Brooklyn at 8:45 o'clock on Wednesday evening, June 16, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Vivien E. C. Johnson is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Florence A. Towns, a sister of the bridegroom; Dorothy Tucker Dilworth of New York, a cousin of the bride, and Olive N. Baldwin.

Mr. Towns will have Russell Calvi as his best man, and the ushers will be Charles G. Rafter of Mamaroneck, Howard de Ritter, Arthur C. Hartich, Austin P. Palmer, Thurston E. Rupp, and G. Vail Hartwell of Saratoga.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SIEGELSTEIN.—On Thursday, May 27, 1915, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett E. Siegelstein, at their home, 1,333 Madison Av. Mother and babe are doing well.

BERENSON.—May 27, 914 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Berenson, a daughter.

BOGGS.—May 29, 157 West 47th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boggs, a daughter.

GINSBERG.—May 29, 2,767 Marion Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Ginsberg, a son.

HEISMAN.—May 28, 112 Rodney St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Heisman, a daughter.

SIMMONS.—May 28, 935 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Simmons, a son.

Engaged

ALEXANDER—COHEN.—Etta A. Cohen to Herman J. Alexander.

APFELBAUM — KREIELSHEIMER.—Carrie Kreielsheimer to Nicholas Apfelbaum.

BERKMAN — TEMMER.—Madeline Temmer to Philip Berkman.

BERNHEIMER—DAVIS.—Lillian Davis to Charles S. Bernheimer.

BERNSTEIN—COHEN.—Sarah Cohen to Max Bernstein.

CHERIN—BERKOWITZ.—Ruth Berkowitz to Nathan Cherin.

GOTTLIEB—LONDON.—Edith London to Morton Gottlieb.

HARTSTEIN—LITTHAUER.—Gertrude Litthauer to Henry Hartstein.

HAYMAN—HIRSCH.—Nettie Hirsch to Sidney Hayman.

HERTZOG — WALTER.—Carrie Walter to Benjamin Hertzog.

HEYMAN—ALKUS.—Eva Alkus to Sigmund Heyman.

ISAACS—VICTOR.—Natalie L. Victor to Murray G. Isaacs.

JORDAN—O'NEILL.—Mae O'Neill to Dr. Philip Jordan.

KASNOWITZ — SHONKOFF.—Sophia Shonkoff to Elias Kasnowitz.

KRAMER—GOLDBERG.—Byrde S. Goldberg to Benjamin J. Kramer.

LEVBARG—GOLDSTEIN.—Miriam Goldstein to Dr. John J. Levbarg.

LEVY—HEYMAN.—Helen Levy to Louis Heyman.

LEVY—ROSENBERG.—Aida Rosenberg to David A. Levy.

LOEB—BLANK.—Flora Blank to Leon Loeb.

LOWENSTEIN—APT. — Jeannette Apt to Peter Lowenstein.

MINDEN—NEWHAUS.—Rose Newhaus to Samuel Minden.

PIMM—EVERETT.—A. Isabel Everett to Henry G. Pimm.

RADIN—HERBST.—Lena Herbst to Joseph Radin.

SAMETZ—HOLLAND.—Nettie Holland, to Milton W. Sametz.

SCHMUKLER—GOTTLIEB.—Bella Gottlieb to Ruby Schmukler.

SEED—FRIEDER.—Anna Frieder to Abraham Seed.

SHANK—LEWIS.—Viola Lewis to Edwin A. Shank.

TAUB—ADLER.—Phyllis Adler to Harry Taub.

WEIL—WOLFF.—Jessie Wolff to Jesse Weil.

WOLKOWITZ—EISEMAN.—Martha Eiseman to Dr. Harry Wolkowitz.

Married

EFROS—CARNOL.—May 23, Rose Carnol to Charles F. Efros.

MIOZZI—YOUNG.—May 29, Lillian Young to Mario G. Miozzi.

Brooklyn.

FLYNN — ARONS.—May 26, Madeleine J. Arons to David F. Flynn.

WALLACH—BERKOWITZ.—May 27, Kathryn Berkowitz to Jacob L. Wallach.

Died

BALDWIN.—Lost at sea on May 7 on Lusitania, Mary Margaret Baldwin, wife of Harry Bradley Baldwin, in her 42d year. Body not recovered.

BALDWIN.—Lost at sea on May 7 on Lusitania, Harry Bradley Baldwin, in his 49th year. Body not recovered.

BEAN.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, of pneumonia, Isabel M., wife of Chandler R. Bean and daughter of the late John G. and Sarah A. Merrell. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., Tuesday morning at 10:30. Interment private.

BERGEN.—George C., suddenly, on May 30, beloved husband of Edith T. Bergen, at his home, East Orange, N. J., in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BLESSING.—Myndert L. G. Blessing, in his 91st year. Services at residence of his son-in-law, N. B. Reed, 80 West 102d, Monday, 8 P. M. Interment Guilderland, Albany County, N. Y.

BOUTEILLER.—On S. S. Lusitania, May 7, 1915, with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Loney, Elise Bouteiller, mother of Louise Bouteiller. Body not recovered.

BOWEN.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, at 175 East 68th St., Anne A. Bowen, (nee Malone,) widow of the late Michael W. Bowen. Requiem mass Tuesday, June 1, at 10 A. M., in chapel of the New York Foundling Hospital. Interment in Calvary.

DROUGHT.—Court Columbia, No. 45, N. O. D. of I., announce with sorrow the death of Sister Julia Drought, at her residence, 500 West 143d St. Funeral Tuesday, at 11 A. M., from Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av. Daughters of Isabella invited to attend.

HENDRICKS.—On Saturday, May 29, Emma L., beloved sister of Josephine Murray. Funeral services at her home, 1,072 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 1, at 2 P. M.

HILL.—Sunday, May 30, at the residence of her brother, John Drennen, 74 West 89th, Nora Madeleine R., wife of Edwin Arthur Hill. Mass at Church of St. Gregory the Great, 90th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, June 1, at 10 A. M.

KEUTGEN.—On Saturday morning, May 29, George H. Keutgen, formerly of Staten Island, in his 49th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock, at the funeral parlors of the National Casket Co., 14 East 39th St. Interment private.

KUNZ.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, Anton Kunz, aged 37, beloved husband of Flora Kunz, (nee Hubert.) Funeral from his mother's residence, 1,322 Chisholm St., Bronx, on June 2, at 1 o'clock. Member of Sherman Council, No. 1, J. O. U. A. M., and Cherokee Club.

LEONARD.—At 26 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass., on May 30, John Leonard of New York City. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

LONEY.—On S. S. Lusitania, May 7, 1915, Catharine Wolfe Loney, wife of Allen Donnellan Loney and daughter of the late George Bruce Brown and Virginia Greenway McKesson, in her 38th year. Body not recovered.

LONEY.—On S. S. Lusitania, May 7, 1915, Allen Donnellan Loney, husband of Catharine Wolfe Brown and son of the late William A. Loney of Baltimore, Md., and Alice Louisa Allen of Skaneateles, N. Y., in his 44th year. Body not recovered.

LORD.—Suddenly, on Friday night, May 28, 1915, Ellen Fowler Lord, widow of Timothy W. Lord. Funeral services at her late residence, 167 West 12th St., Monday, May 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

McCRACKAN.—On May 29, 1915, George A. Graham, aged nine months, only son of George McCrackan, 143 4th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Monday, 1 P. M.

McCULLOUGH.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, John G. McCullough, in his 80th year. Services at 88 Park Av. Tuesday morning at 10:30. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

McEACHREN.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, Martha McEachren, in her 72d year. Funeral services from her residence, 1,520 3d Av., New York City, on Tuesday evening at 8:15.

MITCHELL.—At her home, 31 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, May 30, Fanny Pontin, wife of Charles Mitchell. Funeral private on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Worcester (Mass.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MUNN.—Suddenly, May 28, 1915, Walter T. Munn, at Independence, Kansas. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 18 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 1, at 4:30 P. M., on arrival of train, leaving Hoboken for East Orange, at 3:51.

ORTON.—Agnes S., daughter of the late William and the late Agnes J. Orton, suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, May 29. Funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Tuesday, June 1, on the arrival of the 2:10 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, lower level.

OTIS.—On Saturday, May 29, at her residence in Chicago, Lydia A., widow of the late Judge L. B. Otis, in her 93d year.

RAMSDELL.—Died at Manistee, Mich., May 27, Fred Winthrop Ramsdell. Funeral Tuesday.

Died

ROCHOW.—Suddenly, at Kingston, N. Y., Isolde H. Rochow, beloved daughter of Emily F. and the late Ferdinand J. Rochow. Services at chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Monday, May 31, at 8 P. M. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery.

SAVILLE.—In Cambridge, Mass., May 27, Sumner Carruth Saville, M. D., eldest son of the late Henry Martyn Saville, M. D., and Antoinette Hale Saville, aged 48 years.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on May 28, 1915, Milton Havens Smith, in his 60th year. Funeral service at his late residence, Smithtown, L. I., on Monday, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

SMITHSON.—Helen R., daughter of the late Judge Edward Wootton of Canterbury, England, and widow of Willoughby Marshall Smithson, on May 30, at 85 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

STRONG.—On Friday, May 28, at late residence, 318 72d St., Brooklyn, Susan Ferris, widow of William Young Strong. Funeral on Tuesday morning, private.

TAILER.—On Saturday, May 29, at his late residence, 16 East 72d St., New York, Robert White Tailer, in the eightieth year of his age. Funeral services from Church of the Ascension, 5th Av., and 10th St., Tuesday, June 1, at 10 A. M.

VANDEN-HENDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 29, 1915, Augusta, beloved wife of Richard Vanden-Henden. Funeral services will be held from August Eickelberg's parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., on Wednesday, June 2, at 1 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Paterson, N. J., May 28, William H. Williams, son of Mary L. and the late Henry A. Williams, aged 59 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 219 Derrom Av., on Tuesday, June 1, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

WILKINSON.—Entered into rest, Tuesday, May 25, Anne, daughter of J. B. Wilkinson, late United States General Appraiser, at Myrtle Grove Plantation, La., of typhoid fever.

BALLESTER.—John F., 4,389 Richardson Av., Bronx, May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BARRY.—William, 213 Madison St., May 29.

BEETSON.—John J., May 29, aged 57. Funeral 171 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BIEBEL.—Margaret, Tompkinsville, S. I., May 29, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Mary, 127 West 60th St., May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRICE.—James, 172 West 105th St., May 29.

BYRNES.—Elizabeth, 246 East 54th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COLES.—Lizzie, 505 West 135th St., May 29.

COUGHLIN.—Thomas, 502 East 189th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CUMMINGS.—Anna B., 420 East 58th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DEGNER.—Samuel, 2,212 Broadway, May 28, aged 67.

DROUGHT.—Julia A., 500 West 143d St., May 29.

DWYER.—Edward, 370 East 163d St., May 28, aged 11.

FITZGERALD.—Henry, 313 West 120th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRIER.—George H., 375 8th Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—Grace, 346 East 105th St., May 29, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HERON.—Margaret, 221 West 20th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HOULIHAN.—Annie, 301 East 53d St., May 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KEENAN.—Mary, 2,705 8th Av., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KENNEDY.—William, 71 East End Av., May 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LONG.—Edwin J., 349 East 80th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LOW.—Walter S., 347 West 58th St., May 29. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

LOWY.—Rebecca, 417 East 160th St., May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McBURNEY.—David W., May 28. Funeral 228 8th Av., today, 12:30 P. M.

MANNING.—Martin, 650 West 49th St., May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEAD.—Thomas P., 107 Park Av., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEINHOFER.—Charles, 645 Greenwich St., May 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MINER.—Mary, 417 10th Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow.

MORGAN.—Eliza, 247 East 52d St., May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MULHALL.—Margaret, 464 West 131st St., May 29, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

NUSSBAUM.—Eva, 306 West 134th St., May 29. Funeral private.

O'CONNOR.—Johanna, 408 East 20th St., May 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

PIETSCH.—Dietrich J., 658 Post St., Bronx, May 28, aged 28.

PORTH.—Margaret, 667 West 178th St., May 29, aged 58. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Ellen, 179 West 73d St., May 29, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

SPERLE.—Clara, 617 9th Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AHLBORN.—Richard, 284 Warren St., May 28.

BRIGHAM.—Mary, 112 St. Mark's Av., May 28. Funeral service today.

CAFFREY.—John, 654 Wythe Av., May 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—Edgar, 476 Greene Av., May 29. Funeral notice later.

DE GROOT.—Johanna, 214 18th St., May 29, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRUMM.—Ellen, 140 Pearl St., May 29, aged 40. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Ellen, 35 Dean St., May 29. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

HAGSTROM.—George C., 2,050 Eastern Parkway, May 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENDRICKS.—Emma L., 1,072 Dean St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HENDRICKSON.—Eva M., 299 Putnam Av., May 29. Funeral service today.

KNOLL.—Louis, 52 Stanhope St., May 29, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEACH.—Gertrude D., 156 Penn St., May 28. Funeral today.

McCORMACK.—James A., 341 Clifton Place, May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDONOUGH.—Henry, 47 Duffield St., May 29, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MATHEWS.—Albert T., 210 Logan St., May 28, aged 60.

MUELLER.—Herman, 219 Himrod St., May 29, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MINTZ.—David, 5,610 4th Av., May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NELSON.—Peter, 85 Concord St., May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARASCANDOLA.—Anthony, 115 President St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow.

PETERS.—George F., 2,386 Putnam Av., May 29, aged 53.

REMSEN.—John J., 623 Lafayette Av., May 28, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—William, 1,943 Broadway, May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VAN WICKLER.—Ocenia, 1,614 Fulton St., May 29. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WALSH.—Agnes, 1,077 Nostrand Av., May 29.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BRUIN.—John, 1,105 Willow Av., Hoboken, May 28.

MURPHY.—Esther M., Huth St., Jersey City, May 28. Funeral today.

PATTBERG.—Emilie, 106 Sherman Place, Jersey City, May 29, aged 67. Funeral private.

Long Island.

BEYER.—Peter, Richmond Hill, May 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

FABER.—Eliza, Maspeth, May 29, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

B'NEE SALEM.—Deceased members' memorial service, Union Fields Cemetery, June 6, 2 P. M.

BRODERICK.—James J., in memory of; died June 4, 1912.

FARRELL.—James; mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HARRIS.—Joseph; unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery, June 6, 3 P. M.

HILL.—Edward; mass St. Vincent Ferrer Church today, 9 A. M.

KAISER.—Julius and Annie; unveiling monument Mount Carmel Cemetery, June 6, 3 P. M.

KEAN.—Rev. William D., mass St. Ignatius Loyola's Church, today, 7:30 A. M.

KEMP.—Louis and Henry, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, June 6, 10:30 A. M.

KRAUS.—George J., unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, June 6, 2:30 P. M.

LEVI.—Ella, in memory of, died June 2, 1908.

LEVY.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, June 6, 3 P. M.

LINDNER.—Louis, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, June 6, 11 A. M.

MANHEIMS.—Estelle, unveiling monument, Mount Nebon Cemetery, June 6, 10 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Timothy D., mass, St. Veronica's Church, today, 8 A. M.

MAY.—Mary, mass, Our Saviour's Church, June 4, 7:30 A. M.

MINNICK.—Mary, in memory of; died June 4, 1907.

RASCOVAR.—Abraham S., unveiling monument, Mount Nebon Cemetery, June 6, 2:30 P. M.

SCHMID.—Henry and Samuel, unveiling monuments, Salem Fields Cemetery, June 6, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Frank, in memory of; died May 31, 1914.

SHERWIN.—Morris, unveiling monument, Nebon Cemetery, June 6, 2:30 P. M.

STACKPOLE.—Eliza F., mass St. Augustine's Church, June 2, 9:30 A. M.

TICHNER.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, June 6, 2 P. M.

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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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All about the game and the way the colleges are encouraging it as an all-round sport
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CUBS KEEP UP WINNING STREAK—LAWN TENNIS—BOXING—AUTOS—ROWING—GOLF—WRESTLING

PHELAN'S DOUBLE GIVES CUBS GAME

Vaughn Saves Day When Pierce Weakened in Ten-Inning Contest with St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Phelan's double in the tenth inning, followed by two sacrifice hits, gave Chicago the deciding run in a ten-inning 3 to 2 defeat of St. Louis today. Sallee pulled out of several tight holes and clever fielding by Wilson helped him, but Butler's two errors were partly responsible for a Cub run in the third. Pierce's unsteadiness caused his retirement, and the Cardinals were unable to count against Vaughn, who succeeded him in the sixth. Archer caught three would-be base stealers. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Phelan, 3b.	5	1	1	2	1
Fisher, ss.	5	0	0	2	4
Schulte, lf.	4	1	0	0	1
Zim'n, 2b.	4	1	1	4	6
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
[illegible], cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Archer, c.	4	0	2	7	3
Kn'ly, rf.	1	0	1	1	0
Pierce, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Vaughn, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	6	30	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	0	6
Beck, 3b.	4	1	2	2	3
Dolan, lf.	3	0	1	3	1
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Long, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Sallee, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	2	7	*29	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Butler, 2; Pierce.

Chicago ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Archer, Saier, Phelan. Stolen bases—Archer, Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Knisely, Fisher, Schulte. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 7; off Sallee, 3. Hits—Off Pierce, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Vaughn, 2 in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce, (Beck.) Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Vaughn, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Schneider Holds Pittsburgh Safe.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 30.—Pittsburgh could not hit Schneider today and Cincinnati won easily, 4 to 0. Schneider allowed only five hits, which were scattered in that many innings. Harmon was hit fairly hard, especially in the fifth inning, when three hits, including a double and triple, were made off him. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
[illegible]	4	1	1	5	0
[illegible]	3	0	1	1	0
[illegible]	4	0	2	0	0
[illegible]	4	0	3	1	0
[illegible]	2	0	0	2	0
V'nK's, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
M'w'tz, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Clarke, c.	3	2	1	5	0
Sch'der, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	9	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
[illegible]	4	0	0	1	0
[illegible]	4	0	1	2	0
[illegible]	4	0	1	0	0
[illegible]	4	0	2	3	4
[illegible]	4	0	0	1	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
[illegible]	3	0	0	10	0
[illegible], c.	3	0	0	5	3
Harmon, p.	2	0	0	0	6
Total	32	0	5	24	15

Error—Wagner.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 .—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Viox, Johnstone. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Schneider, (2,) Herzog, Griffith. Double play—Wagner and Johnstone. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—Cincinnati. Base on balls—Off Schneider. Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Breaks Winning Streak of White Sox by 2 to 1 Score.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cleveland broke the White Sox winning streak today, which had extended to nine games, by winning 2 to 1, despite the effective pitching of Scott, who struck out seven men. An error, combined with three singles in the eighth, accounted for the visitors' runs.

Chicago got its tally in the first, when Roth drew a base on balls, was advanced on E. Collins's sacrifice, and came home on Fournier's single. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
Ch'p'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
J'kson, 1b.	4	1	2	14	0
Graney, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
Smith, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Barbare, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2
O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Coumbe, p.	4	0	0	0	8
Total	36	2	8	27	18

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
*Q'l'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Roth, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0
E. C'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	2	4
F'nier, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
J. C'ns, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Brief, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	11	0
Scott, p.	3	0	1	0	1
†Daly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	27	10

*Ran for Felsch in third inning.
†Batted for Scott in ninth inning.

Errors—O'Neill, Fournier, Brief, Schalk.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Graney, Felsch, Brief, Weaver. Stolen bases—Barbare, Brief. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Quinlan. Double play—Quinlan and Schalk. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; off Scott, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Brief.) Struck out—By Scott, 7; by Coumbe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

St. Louis Wins and Ties Detroit.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—In a double-header, replete with fast double plays, six of which were made by St. Louis, the locals won the first game, 3 to 2, and held Detroit to a 2 to 2 tie in the second here today. The second game was ended at the close of the seventh inning by agreement to permit Detroit to catch a train. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shott'n, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	2	2	5
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
C. W'r, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
W'ms, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	3	1
Agnew, c.	5	0	1	9	2
Wellman, p.	4	0	0	1	6
Total	40	3	10	36	18

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
Vitt, 3b.	5	0	0	1	1
Cobb, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Cr'f'rd, rf.	5	0	0	3	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	1	0	0
Kav'gh, 1b.	5	1	1	21	2
Young, 2b.	2	1	0	3	5
Baker, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Dubuc, p.	4	0	1	0	8
Total	39	2	4	*35	22

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Bush, Baker, Austin.

St. Louis...0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Detroit .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—C. Walker. Stolen base—Leary. Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Leary. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Leary; Young, Kavanagh, and Vitt; Wellman and Leary. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 2; off Wellman, 2. Balk—Wellman. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Wellman, 8. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Vitt, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Cr'f'rd, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
J'c'b'n, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
Kav'gh, 1b.	2	0	1	10	0
Young, 2b.	2	0	0	1	3
Baker, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Cavet, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Boland, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Moriarity	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	2	5	21	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shott'n, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	2	0	1
Walsh, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	6	2
C. W'r, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
W'ms, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
How'd, 1b.	2	0	0	0	0
Leary, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	1	4
Agnew, c.	2	1	1	2	0
Ham'n, p.	2	0	0	1	1
L'd'milk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	21	2	4	†20	10

*Batted for Cavet in fifth inning.
†Baker hit by batted ball.
‡Ran for Austin in third inning.
§Batted for Lavan in 7th inning.

Errors—Crawford, Baker.

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

(Called by agreement to allow teams to catch train.)

Two-base hit—Jacobson. Three-base hit—Agnew. Stolen base—Young. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kavanagh, Walsh. Double plays—Pratt and Leary; Hamilton and Pratt; Lavan, Leary, and Pratt; Lavan and Leary. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cavet, 2; off Boland, 1; off Hamilton, 5. Hits—Off Cavet, 4 in 4 innings; off Boland, none in 3 innings; off Hamilton, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Lowdermilk, none in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Cavet, 1. Wild pitch—Cavet. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Columbia Plays Chinese Nine.

Columbia plays the next to the last game of its schedule today against the Chinese University of Honolulu. The Chinese have lost less than one-tenth of the games played since early in March, when they opened in California. This is the third year that they have toured the country from early in the Spring until late Autumn.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. (10 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 2. (7 innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Kansas City, 8; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 1; Kansas City, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 1; Newark, 1. (10 innings.)
Providence, 10; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	22	14	.611
Philadelphia	19	14	.576
Boston	18	17	.514
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Brooklyn	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	14	18	.438
New York	13	18	.419

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	25	13	.658
Detroit	24	15	.615
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	15	15	.500
Washington	15	17	.469
Cleveland	15	19	.441
St. Louis	15	21	.417
Philadelphia	13	24	.351

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	15	.605
Chicago	22	15	.595
Kansas City	20	16	.556
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	17	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Baltimore	14	21	.400
Buffalo	10	25	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	14	7	.667
Rochester	14	10	.583
Richmond	15	12	.556
Providence	14	12	.538
Montreal	14	13	.519
Toronto	11	16	.407
Newark	9	14	.391
Jersey City	9	16	.360

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)
Brooklyn at Newark, (A. M.)
Newark at Brooklyn, (P. M.)
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays morning and afternoon games.)
Newark at Jersey City, (A. M.)
Jersey City at Newark, (P. M.)
Richmond at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago and Kansas City Divide a Double-Header with One Shutout.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Chicago and Kansas City divided a double-header here today, the latter winning the first game 8 to 3, and being shut out in the second, 1 to 0.

Hendrix was unable to hold the visitors safe in the first contest. They bunched their hits and took a safe lead before Black went on the mound. In the second game Prendergast held Kansas City at his mercy and won his fifth straight game. Scores:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	9	0

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Hendrix, Blacy, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	3

Batteries—Cullop and Brown; Prendergast and Wilson.

Crandall Liberal to Pittsfeds.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Knetzer held St. Louis to four hits and his team shut out St. Louis, while Crandall gave the visitors eleven hits, on which they scored four runs here today. Both teams played errorless ball. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Week's Record in Major Leagues.

The record in National and American Leagues of games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Chicago	4	2	2	17	30	8	24
Philadelphia	5	2	3	21	38	13	31
Boston	6	4	2	23	37	10	43
*St. Louis	5	4	0	26	45	5	26
Brooklyn	4	2	2	9	29	6	27
*Pittsburgh	6	1	4	7	38	11	38
Cincinnati	3	1	2	6	28	4	19
New York	4	2	2	26	43	8	26

*Tie game, Saturday, May 29.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Chicago	4	4	0	24	37	13	36
*Detroit	7	4	2	40	62	4	53
New York	4	3	1	15	23	7	28
Boston	5	2	3	20	40	9	35
Washington	5	3	2	25	45	9	36
Cleveland	4	1	3	19	38	10	27
*St. Louis	4	2	1	12	37	6	25
Philadelphia	7	2	4	36	63	11	49

*Tie game, Saturday, May 29.

Easy Victory for Mount Vernon.

In the only game played in the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations yesterday the Mount Vernon nine easily defeated the Bronx team by 14 to 4. Bennet pitched a good game for the victors. He was only hit in the fifth and sixth innings, when three runs were scored by the New Yorkers. Niechen, the first Bronx pitcher, was knocked out of the box, and Weissman, who succeeded him, fared very little better.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d St.	5	1	.833	Bath Beach	1	3	.225
Boro. Park	4	1	.800	W'msburg	1	3	.225
Mt. Vernon	4	1	.800	Bronx	1	4	.200

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

(Ten innings.)

Batteries—Bruck and Velle; Lee and Heckinger.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	10	10	1
Richmond	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	11	2

Batteries—Radloff, Cooper, and Haley; Steizer, Russell, and Schaufle.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Indianapolis, 3; Cleveland, 2. Indianapolis, 11; Cleveland, 8.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 4. Kansas City, 16; Milwaukee, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus-Louisville, (rain.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 0. St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 2.

MANY DEFAULTS MAR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Forty-one Players Fail to Compete in Eastern State Title Competition at Hartsdale.

More than 40 players out of an entry list of 112 failed to show up yesterday for the Eastern New York State lawn tennis championship tournament at the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale and were defaulted. This is a record for a big tournament, and while it will result in materially reducing the number of matches to be played, the success of the tournament is not likely to be impaired. Chairman Abraham Bassford, Jr., waited until the last moment before defaulting the players, but as several of the contestants were waiting for matches with unoccupied courts, he was left no alternative.

With more than 100 entrants the committee expected a number of defaults, but with no other tournament of importance in the metropolitan district, the unusual percentage of absentees was a big disappointment to the committee, which had made elaborate preparations to facilitate the staging of the matches.

As a result of the defaults, one player reached the fifth round, while four came through the fourth successfully. This will enable the committee to start the men's doubles today, and, with fine weather, insure the completion of the tournament by the end of the week.

Several interesting matches were played, the contest between Walter Merritt Hall and J. G. McKay, in the fourth round, holding the gallery. McKay played a strong game and forced his opponent to two hard sets at 8—6, 6—4. Hall was not at the top of his game and lack of practice was seen in his court work. At times he showed much of his old-time dash and cleverness and then his playing fell off to the ordinary. When the latter condition presented itself McKay redoubled his efforts. He carried Hall to deuce several times in the first set, and won four games in the second.

Charles Chambers defeated A. J. Ostendorf in easy fashion in the second round at 6—2, 6—2. The poor showing of Ostendorf robbed the match of much of its interest. The summary:

Eastern New York State Championship Singles.—First Round—L. V. Robinson won from Cedric Major by default; F. Fox won from King Smith by default; Ely Behar won from J. Bond by default; G. S. Groesbeck won from J. W. Mersereau by default; A. C. Lord won from Dudley Britton by default; A. M. Lovibond defeated H. Stevens, 6—1, 6—1; A. Ingersoll won from W. Fischer by default; Dr. Horton won from Count Otto Salm by default; F. Pianisani won from F. Harris by default; E. Henderson won from S. Bellows by default; George King won from A. S. Cragin by default; W. H. Wood won from A. D. F. Hoffman by default; C. L. Robinson won from J. M. Steinacher by default; T. Wadellton won from G. Steinacher by default; Edgar Leo won from Georges Aranyi by default; F. C. Baggs won from J. Robertson by default; Paul Goold won from J. B. Raymond by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., won from G. Clarkson by default; Vanderbilt B. Ward won from G. Evans by default; A. Dusenbury won from J. W. Welling by default; M. E. Fox won from C. Zehrmann by default; A. J. Ostendorf won from Lincoln Reimer by default; C. C. Chambers won from A. M. Hyde by default; S. Spaeth won from A. Player by default; J. McDuffie defeated A. Bassford, 3d, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; J. H. Steinkampf won from J. W. Fox by default; C. G. Burroughs won from F. Russell by default; F. Walsh won from H. E. Knox by default; H. W. Robinson won from W. Andrews by default; S. Hunnewell won from J. Touler by default; A. Bassford, Jr., won from R. L. James by default; Lieutenant W. H. Anderson defeated J. W. Appel, 6—2, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from B. Hunter by default; E. S. Moore won from G. G. Grens by default; E. Fixman won from H. H. Manchester by default.

Second Round—W. Merrill Hall defeated D. F. Moorehead, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. Ryan won from W. C. Grant by default; J. G. McKay won from A. Player by default; Lieutenant H. H. Bassford won from J. Kelly by default; L. V. Robinson won from F. Fox by default; Behar won from Groesbeck by default; Lovibond won from Lord by default; Ingersoll defeated Fall, 8—3, 6—3; Pianisani won from Dr. Horton by default; King won from Henderson by default; Wood defeated C. L. Robinson, 6—0, 6—0; Allan Behr won from T. Wadellton by default; Johnston defeated Goold, 6—3, 6—2; M. E. Fox defeated Dusenbury, 6—4, 6—4; Chambers defeated Ostendorf, 6—2, 6—2; R. W. Haller defeated Spaeth, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3; Steinkampf defeated McDuffie, 6—1, 6—3; Lieutenant Anderson defeated Clifford Black, 6—3, 6—3; L. D. Root defeated L. Gillespie, 6—2, 9—7; Dr. A. W. Waite defeated J. G. Fox, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round—Hall won from Dr. Ryan by default; McKay defeated Lieutenant Bassford, 6—3, 7—5; Behar defeated L. V. Robinson, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1; George King defeated Fred Pianisani, 7—5, 6—4.

Fourth Round—Hall defeated McKay, 8—6, 6—4.

DR. ROSENBAUM WINS CUP.

Vanderbilt Ward Faces First Defeat of Season at Columbia Oval.

Dr. William Rosenbaum played brilliant tennis in the final round of the men's singles tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, and defeated Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, in straight sets, at 6-4, 6-1, 7-5. It was Ward's first defeat this season and the result was somewhat of a surprise to the big gallery.

The contest was a spectacular one, both players being hard drivers, and had earned the right to compete for the cup by defeating many of the leading players in the metropolitan district. The finalists played a back court game and showed marked ability in shots for the side lines, as well as keeping the ball close to the top of the net.

The early stages of the opening round found each contestant successful with his service, but in the ninth game Dr. Rosenbaum broke through and followed with a victory with his own. Ward went to pieces in the second set, while his opponent scored almost at will. The Bronx champion won but one game. The third and deciding set brought out all the best in both men. Ward redoubled his efforts to stem the tide of defeat, and came within a couple of points of securing the set, but Dr. Rosenbaum rallied and won after the score had gone to deuce.

The semi-final round in doubles between Wood and Steinkampf and Bassford and King was played at Hartsdale, where the players are engaged in the Eastern New York State championship, the former pair winning 6-3, 6-1. In the final round the successful team was opposed by Man and Major, but could make little headway against the splendid combination of the latter, and lost 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Vanderbilt Ward, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Wood and Steinkampf defeated Bassford and King, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round—Man and Major defeated Wood and Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Guy Brinkerhof (scratch) defeated H. Sacks (plus 15) by default.

Third Round—Ingo Hartmann (minus 15) defeated Guy Brinkerhof (scratch), 7—5, 6—3; E. Nolan (scratch) defeated H. Campbell (scratch), 6—1, 6—3; Dr. A. W. Waite (minus 15) defeated A. S. Ingersol, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—E. Nolan (scratch) defeated A. Iler (plus half 15), 6—3, 6—3.

Curtis Takes Tennis Title.

Curtis High School scored its fifth consecutive tennis victory of the season on Saturday, defeating Townsend Harris School team, 3 to 2. By the victory Curtis wins the championship of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond. The series of matches was interesting, as Townsend Harris was within one point of victory, but lost after a clever rally. Curtis will play Erasmus Hall on Saturday for the championship of the city. The summary:

Singles—Raymond, Townsend Harris, defeated L. Hanlon, Curtis, 6—4, 6—3; Vischen, Curtis, defeated Nurnberg, Townsend Harris, 1—6, 8—6, 6—0; Sparks, Townsend Harris, defeated Townsend, Curtis, 6—4, 6—0.

Doubles—W. Hanlon and Nichols, Curtis, defeated Springer and Lemlein, Townsend Harris, 6—0, 6—0.

MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.
Brooklyn at Giants, (morning and afternoon.)
Yankees at Washington, (morning and afternoon.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (morning.)
Newark at Brookfeds, (afternoon.)
Harvard at Brown.
Cornell at Yale.
Georgetown at Fordham.
Hawaii at Columbia.
Seventh Regiment at West Point.
Amherst at Williams.
Seaton Hall at Manhattan.

Horse Racing.
Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.

Automobile Racing.
Indianapolis Speedway race, Indianapolis, Ind.

Trotting.
Parkway Track, Brooklyn.

Golf.
Invitation tournament at Tuxedo.
Four-ball foursome at Englewood.
Memorial Day handicap, Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club.
Memorial Day handicap, Hollywood Country Club.
Medal handicaps, Yountakah Country Club.
Putting contest, Ridgewood Country Club.
Handicap flag competition, Fox Hills Golf Club.
Club handicap, Ardsley Golf Club.

Lawn Tennis.
Nassau and Queens County championship, Great Neck, L. I.
Eastern New York State championship, Westchester Tennis Club.
High school championship, Brighton Beach.
Women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States championship, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.
Open tournament, Amackassin Club, Yonkers.
Doubles tournament, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.
Tufts at Holy Cross.
Rutgers at Fordham.
Trinity at Williams.
Syracuse at Michigan.

Rowing.
New York Rowing Association regatta, Harlem River.

Track Meets.
Shinnecock Club games, Flushing.
Clan McLeod games, Schuetzen Park.
Greenwich Village Marathon.
High school novice championships and relays.
Montana Field Club road run, Staten Island.
Morningside Athletic and Social Club road race.
Brown interscholastic track meet, Providence.
Exeter-Andover dual track meet, Andover.

Boxing.
Coffey-Flynn, Brighton Beach Sporting Club.
Gibbons-Bartfield and other bouts, Ebbets Field, (afternoon.)

Yachting.
Annual regatta, Harlem Yacht Club.
Opening of season, Morris Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races, Oyster Bay.

Cycling.
Coney Island cycle path race, Empire City Wheelmen, (morning.)

Dog Show.
Long Island Kennel Club, Gravesend race track.

Polo.
Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Park.

Wrestling.
International tournament, Manhattan Opera House.

Horse Show.
Devon Horse Show, Devon, Penn.

Lacrosse.
Toronto University at Crescents.

Cricket.
Manhattan at Kings County.
Brooklyn at Bensonhurst.
Brooklyn Wanderers at Manor Field.

TENNIS AT GREAT NECK.

R. B. Gatcomb Wins Three Matches in Queens-Nassau Titular Tourney.

Play in the Queens-Nassau lawn tennis championship tournament, which is now being played upon the courts of the Great Neck Hills Country Club, yesterday was advanced to the semi-final rounds in both doubles and singles.

R. B. Gatcomb, the holder of the singles title, with M. J. Henry as partner, won two matches in doubles, which brought them in the semi-final round. H. M. Hobart easily defeated C. C. Creighton in the singles, in straight sets.

R. B. Gatcomb, who had as his opponent in the singles R. H. Roberts, showed some brilliant form. He took the first set 6—0. Roberts played better tennis in the second and the match went to 8—6 before Gatcomb could claim the victory.

In the second round of the doubles, which was the first, in which he appeared, having drawn a bye in the first, Gatcomb and Henry, defeated Seymour brothers in straight sets. The same players also took the measure of Allan Walker and Frank Lyons. Summary:

Queens-Nassau Championship, Singles.—Second Round—A. Lennox beat W. H. Wheeler, 6—3, 6—3; A. F. Von Bernuth beat T. W. Hoxie, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—A. F. Von Bernuth beat A. Lennox, 7—5, 6—0; H. M. Hobart beat C. C. Creighton, 6—3, 6—3; R. B. Gatcomb beat R. H. Roberts, 6—0, 8—6; R. H. Boggs beat R. L. Von Bernuth, 6—1, 9—7.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—W. M. Micnener and R. E. M. Howard beat C. C. Creighton and T. W. Hoxie, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat E. Ashley and Thomas F. Touhey, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; A. Lennox and J. Clifford beat Lee Watt and W. P. Powell, 9—7, 6—3.

Second Round—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat C. F. Seymour and C. W. Seymour, 6—2, 6—0; Allan Walker and Frank Lyons beat A. Lennox and J. Clifford, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry beat Allan Walker and Frank Lyons, 6—3, 6—3.

MISS BJURSTEDT TO REST.

Tennis Champion to Remain Out of Competition for a Week.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national indoor and metropolitan lawn tennis champion, will not be seen in competition for a time. She will take a much needed rest, and will probably keep out of all tournaments until the national championships at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, next week. The Norwegian girl has found the strain of frequent hard matches too much for her physically. fter a rest she will resume playing, and expects to continue throughout the summer tournaments.

The champion has had a sensational career since her first appearance in a tournament in this country, and up to last week was considered invincible. She made a clean sweep in the indoor championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and did not lose a set. This victory she followed by capturing the metropolitan title at the West Side Club grounds, Forest Hills, L. I. Experts predicted that Miss Bjurstedt would win the national championship from Miss Mary Browne, but since the opening of the Norristown Field Club tourney last week several have had occasion to change their views.

During the indoor national tournament Miss Bjurstedt twisted one of her ankles. This has given her considerable trouble, and at Morristown last week, when Mrs. Frederick Schmitz led 2 to 0 in the third and deciding set of their match Miss Bjurstedt defaulted, asserting that her ankle caused her too much pain to continue. Miss Bjurstedt a little later competed in two hard matches and showed little sign of the injury. Closely following on consecutive days Miss Bjurstedt lost the doubles and mixed doubles, making three defeats in a row. Metropolitan players are now picking up hope, as they find the young Norwegian has weak points in her tennis armor.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 12; Albany, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Scranton, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Binghamton, [illegible].

Southern Association.

[illegible]

GOLF CHAMPIONS TO PLAY AT APAWAMIS

Many Prominent Players Entered in Metropolitan Title Tournament Today.

The list of entries for the Metropolitan amateur championship, which starts Wednesday at the Apawamis Club at Rye, was announced last night by E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the first pair, Harmon S. Graves and C. H. Connor, of the home club, will get away and thereafter at four-minute intervals golfers will start in their search for the highest honor in local golf. Later on the margin is increased to five minutes.

There are no conspicuous absentees, for the list contains the names of Jerome D. Travis, five times the winner of the title; Oswald Kirkby, the present champion; Walter J. Travis, Philip V. G. Carter, Metropolitan junior title holder; Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol; John G. Anderson, national runner-up in 1913, and now a resident of this district; Frederick Herreshoff, once the local champion, and James R. Hyde of South Shore, a brother of the women's Metropolitan title holder.

There will be thirty-six holes in the qualifying round, the field trying for positions in the first thirty-two who will continue the remainder of the week in the elimination process. Following are the entries and starting times:

8:00, Harmon S. Graves, C. H. Conner, Apawamis. 8:04, James D. Foot, Apawamis; C. Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn. 8:08, George T. Brokaw, Garden City; Harold L. Downey, Apawamis. 8:12, Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau; Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis. 8:16, G. E. Widmer, Wykagyl; C. S. Watkins, Apawamis. 8:20, Vernon Booth, Apawamis; E. H. Hart, Wykagyl. 8:24, George B. Carhart, Greenwich; Ralph C. Carroll, Knollwood. 8:28, Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood. 8:32, H. K. Prichitt, Apawamis; F. S. Sheldon, Apawamis. 8:36, Henry D. Stoddard, Wykagyl; R. H. Aronson, Inwood. 8:40, Henry J. Topping, Greenwich; Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair. 8:44, W. Eugene Conklyn, Fox Hills; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol. 8:48, George S. Howell, Baltusrol; Frederick Scholle, Apawamis. 8:52, Robert Hunter, Wee Burn; John F. Shanley, Deal. 8:56, Walter C. Shoup, Englewood; G. B. Adams, National. 9:00, Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York Golf; P. S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale. 9:05, Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau; Ray G. Twyeffort, Bridgehampton. 9:10, C. V. Benton, Seagkill; Cornelius Smith, Jr., Apawamis. 9:15, H. V. Seggerman, Englewood; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's. 9:20, Charles C. Webster, Essex County; Austin P. Palmer, Fox Hills. 9:25, Percy W. Kendall, Deal; Clement B. Wilcox, Montclair. 9:30, Walter F. Purcell, New York; P. F. Miller, Apawamis. 9:35, Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich; Gardiner W. White, Flushing. 9:40, Seney Plummer, Apawamis; Harold A. Steiner, Inwood. 9:45, John Bredemus, New York Golf; Erlis Adams, Baltusrol. 9:50, John G. Anderson, Siwanoy; John M. Ward, Garden City. 9:55, James R. Hyde, Nassau; W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol. 10:00, Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; James A. Stillman, Sleepy Hollow. 10:05, Roy D. Webb, Englewood; G. F. Kohler, Ridgewood. 10:10, Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; Grantland Rice, Englewood. 10:15, Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol; James C. Parrish, Jr., National. 10:20, Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy; Percy C. Platt, Ridgewood. 10:25, Dr. M. E. Sprague, Inwood; T. R. Brown, Apawamis. 10:30, F. D. Longacre, Apawamis; C. N. Phillips, Greenwich. 10:35, George H. Barnes, Apawamis; Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City. 10:40, W. W. Hoffman, National; Sidmon McHie, Englewood. 10:45, Walter J. Travis, Garden City; Dwight Partridge, Bedford. 10:50, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton; Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol. 10:55, H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl; C. Edward Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol. 11:00, Oscar E. Carlson, Great Neck; A. B. Kight, Baltusrol. 11:05, Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock; Oliver Perrin, National. 11:10, Robert C. Watson, Westbrook; Roy A. Raney, Piping Rock. 11:15, J. T. Soutter, Greenwich; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich. 11:20, J. Clarence Davies, Apawamis; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich. 11:25, Paul Moore, Morris County; Frederick M. Kerr, Maidstone. 11:30, William H. Wallace, Jr., Apawamis; Frederick Snare, Englewood. 11:35, C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich; Frederick I. Brower, Manhattan. 11:40, S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge; M. B. Foster, Apawamis. 11:45, Arthur N. Cowperthwait, Midland; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills. 11:50, Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl; J. H. O'Connell, Yountakah. 11:55, Stephen C. Clark, Apawamis; S. Clifton Mabon, Ardsley. 12:00, Spootswood D. Bowers, Brooklawn; C. M. H. Atherton, New York; 12:05, Prescott Metcalf, Apawamis; W. de F. Johnson, Apawamis. 12:10, H. Gilliam, Wykagyl; R. M. Miller, Apawamis. 12:15, A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy; Dr. Morris Carpenter, Oakland. 12:20, Bernard H. Ridder, Oakland; Danbury Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow. 12:25, H. W. Maxwell, Nassau; Herbert A. Sherman, Apawamis. 12:30, D. McConnell, Apawamis; H. B. Martin, Great Neck. 12:35, Morton L. Fearey, Oakland; Max H. Behr, Baltusrol. 12:40, Frank A. Moore, Apawamis.

MEREDITH TO LEAD PENN.

Middle Distance Champion Elected Captain of Track Team.

James E. ("Ted") Meredith, greatest of all middle-distance runners, was unanimously elected Captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team in their election held after the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championships on Franklin Field on Saturday. He was slated for the position last year.

Meredith will enter his last year at college holding the distinction of being the only athlete in the past thirty years to win both the intercollegiate quarter and half-mile championships in the one meet. The only other collegian ever to equal this remarkable record was W. H. Goodwin, Jr., who annexed the two titles in 1882, 1883, and 1884. In Goodwin's days the task was a much easier one than it is today, for there were no trial heats held before the championships.

The Olympic champion and half-mile record holder also gave a much better performance in the quarter and half than Goodwin recorded. The "old-timer" had a record of 51 1-5 seconds for the quarter and 2:02 for the half mile. Meredith equaled 48 flat for the 440 and 1:54 2-5 for the 880.

During the past year Meredith has established himself not only as the fastest middle-distancer in the world, but the most consistent. Time after time during the indoor season he came home in front of fields composed of the best men at various distances. His most noteworthy defeat was accomplished by Dave Caldwell, formerly of Cornell, and winner last year of the half-mile intercollegiate championship, in a special race at the Thirteenth Regiment Washington's Birthday games. In every other race he competed in here Meredith started favorite and ran true to his form.

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OPEN-AIR BOXING NOW.

Two Clubs Start Innovation Today with Good Bouts.

Open-air boxing bouts will be inaugurated today at Ebbets Field and Brighton Beach race track. These events will be followed with others during the Summer, which will be staged in the rings erected in these two places. Ebbets Field, which will be under the management of John Weismantel, will have five bouts this afternoon, while the ring patrons will be entertained at the Brighton Beach Athletic Club tonight by Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, and Jim Flynn, as headliners on a strong bill.

Both bouts will be staged regardless of the weather. The program for Ebbets Field will include: Dutch Brandt of Flatbush vs. Battling Lahn of Brooklyn, Johnny Young Drummie of Jersey City vs. Johnny Dundee of New York, Battling Levinsky of New York vs. Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston, Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn, the United States Army champion, vs. Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul wizard of the prize ring, and Johnny Howard of Bayonne vs. Al McCoy of Brooklyn. The doors will be opened at 11 o'clock, and the first bout will be announced at 2:30 o'clock.

Jim Coffey, the hard-hitting heavyweight, who is after Jess Willard's title, will face an experienced ring general in Jim Flynn tonight at Brighton Beach. Coffey has been partly promised a Labor Day engagement with Willard if he succeeds in winning from Flynn. The Irish boxer is in splendid condition, and while he does not underrate his opponent, he feels confident of giving Flynn the same dose of medicine that he dished out to Al Reich. Joe Jeannette has his man primed for the affair. Coffey, however, will have to be careful, for if Flynn gets him in a condition similar to that he was in with Reich in the second round it is a safe bet the Irishman will go by the board, as there will be no hesitation on the part of Flynn.

The Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn announces the following ten-round bouts for tonight: Charles Smith and Young Hicks and Battling Gans and K. O. Johnson.

Regardless of the big holiday attractions what looks to be the real contest of the week is the Wolgast-Cross match at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night. No ex-lightweight champion had fonder hopes of winning back his title than Wolgast has of fighting his way to the top again. The Michigan boxer is not clamoring for a twenty-round bout with Welsh, but if he beats Cross he will ask that Welsh sign up with him for a ten-round set-to. Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston has a verbal agreement with Welsh to meet the winner of the Cross-Wolgast match on June 10 at the rink. The boxers have agreed to make 135 pounds at 3 o'clock, a notch that will be easy for both. Cross will put in a heavy afternoon's work at Grupp's Gymnasium, in Harlem, today, working out with his three brothers, Dave, Monty and Phil. Wolgast is working out at Cooper's, and will go through his daily exercises.

The Olympic Club of Harlem will stage three good bouts tonight. In the first bout Ad Larson, the lightweight champion of Denmark, will box Al Wheat, the Bronx lightweight. In the second ten-round bout Marty Morrison, the fighting chauffeur, will face Joe Loughery, the new arrival from Providence, R. I. In the star and main event Johnny Burt, the hard-hitting Washington Heights lightweight, will tackle Irving Margolis, the former amateur champion, and one of the leading Ghetto lightweights. Burt, who is the king of the newsboys in that section, will have many newsboys rooting for him.

The Broadway Sporting Club's offering for tomorrow night will furnish three ten-round bouts. The return bout, in which Phil Bloom, who has boxed Freddie Welsh, and Jack Britton and Kid Lewis, champion of England and Australia, will figure, should be a thriller, as their last meeting was furious from start to finish. K. O. Brown of New York, who has faced every noted boxer in his class, and Harry Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn will also put up a return ring battle. The curtain raiser will be between Young Ketchell and Young O'Leary, the east side featherweights.

HARLEM OARSMEN BUSY.

Take Last Practice Row in Preparation for Today's Regatta.

The Harlem presented almost a regatta-day appearance yesterday, so many were the crews on the water. The visiting oarsmen and those of the home clubs, who will take part in the annual Memorial Day fixture today, took advantage of the opportunity to get in a final practice row. The river was alive with boats though the out-of-town oarsmen confined their attention mostly to that stretch of water over which the races will be rowed. While many of them are familiar with the Harlem course others wanted a last look at conditions before the actual race. The work done was of a very light character, the men for the most part merely paddling and not attempting any really fast rowin.

Several crews went out from the Nonpariel house, which will be the headquarters of the regatta officials today. Among those quartered there are the New Rochelle schoolboys, who will compete against the local schools in an eight-oared event; the Maltas of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Barge Club, the Ravenwoods of Long Island, and the Hudson River Boat Club. At the Union Boat Club the Wahnetahs of Flushing, and the Vespers of Philadelphia, are the guests.

The Vesper Boat Club is counting on an easy victory in the senior singles. Kelly will represent the club and the conviction that he will take first place is based on his performance at Philadelphia a week ago when he won handily. Two of his strongest competitors today will be Louis Zoha of the Bohemians and Phil Rooney of the Ravenwoods.

The first race of the regatta will start at 9 o'clock this morning and others will follow at half-hour intervals until noon. After luncheon the afternoon program will start. From 1:30 until 4:45 there will be races every fifteen minutes, the shell and barge events being interpolated with the events of the American Canoe Association.

The eight-oared schoolboy race, in which five schools will be represented, continues to be one of the main attractions of the regatta.

Welcome for Cornell Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 30.—Several hundred undergraduates met the Cornell track team of intercollegiate champions when it arrived at Ithaca this morning and with the big cup, on which Cornell will be the first name inscribed as champion, as the centre of attraction marched up the hill. Coach Moakley would only say that his team displayed practically its best in walking away with the big meet. Captain McCutcheon, Ingersoll, Spelden are the only point winers lost by graduation this year, while Hoffmire, Potter, Windnagle, Irish, Richards, McLaren, Gubb, Lukens, Strarr, and Foss will all be back again.

Belmont Park Entries Today.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; three-quarter mile, main course. Roly, 106 pounds; Broomleaf, 98; Lily Orme, 117; Uncle Jimmie, 120; Tinkle Bell, 112; Ethan Allen, 100; Minstrel, 105; Royal Martyr, 105; Huraken, 119; Distant Shore, 105; Lost Fortune, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; four and one-half furlongs, straight. Broomvale, 97 pounds; Ataka, 94; Short Ballot, 100; Fernrock, 112; Fish Walk, 99; Stellarine, 100; Divan, 101; Handfull, 97; Success, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Thornhill, 111 pounds; Blue Thistle, 118; Amalfi, 113; G. M. Miller, 107; Republican, 110; Cliff Field, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Toboggan Handicap; six furlongs, straight. Top O'Th Morning, 110 pounds; Spring Board, 107; Charlestonian, 107; Yankee Notions, 114; Phosphor, 114; High Noon, 108; Bomette Bleu, 112; Hester Prynne, 106; Stromboli, 127; Flittergold, 117; Rock View, 127; Beethoven, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; the Grand National Steeple; about two and one-half miles. Cherry Malotte, 153 pounds; Blankenburg, 157; Kintore, 135; Indian Arrow, 130; Chuquadero, 153; Ballybay, 149; Shannon River, 150; Mission, 148.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; maidens; six furlongs, straight. Gino, 100 pounds; Etruscan, 109; Saratoga, 112; Rosemarine, 107; Sand Marsh, 109; Turn Turtle, 107; Duke of Dunbar, 109; Ahara, 112; Sorbonte, 109; Uncle Bill, 109; Dan Dale, 109.

EXPECT NEW RECORD IN BIG AUTO RACE

Indianapolis Sweepstakes Will Start at 10 o'Clock This Morning, Rain or Shine.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Twenty-four of the fastest racing automobiles in the world will compete here tomorrow in the fifth annual 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. The contest, originally scheduled for Saturday, May 29, was postponed to Monday because of rain, which has fallen almost continuously for the last four days. Speedway officials announced tonight that the contest will start at 10 o'clock tomorrow, regardless of weather conditions.

The downpour of rain stopped late this afternoon, and it is indicated that Monday will be clear and warmer. If no more rain falls before the cars start the long grind the course will be dried out by the wind, race officials said.

The fact that the brick surface of the track has been thoroughly chilled by the rains means that the racers will be able to make faster time than otherwise would be possible, it was said. Tires will last much longer on such a course, it was stated, than on one heated by several days of bright sunshine. This, race enthusiasts point out, indicates that the record for the contest—6:03:45, made last year by René Thomas in a Delage car—will be broken.

Among the drivers who will compete are men who have gained the highest honors in automobile racing. Ralph De Palma and Bob Burman are two of the best known of the pilots who will try for a share of the $50,000 prize money. Fifteen American and nine foreign cars will face the starter.

The number of contestants this year is less than ever before, and the motors are limited to 300 cubic inches' piston displacement, smaller than in any previous sweepstakes race. The speed of the cars, however, seemingly has been increased. Ten of the entrants have circled the two-and-one-half-mile course at a speed of better than 90 miles an hour, and every car that will start has made a lap at an average of more than 80 miles an hour.

EASY WIN FOR KRAMER.

American Cycling Champion Defeats Foreign Riders at Newark.

Frank Kramer gave two of his strongest rivals for the American title a convincing beating yesterday at the Newark Velodrome. This victory, coming the day before the start of the series of races to decide the championship of 1915, leaves little doubt in the minds of the cycling devotees of Newark of the ability of the East Orange rider to win the title for the fifteenth time.

The champion was never in better form, and he won as he pleased. Bob Spears of Australia was second. Alf Goullet, who gave Kramer a hard fight for the championship last season, was third, and Thorwald Ellegaard of Denmark, who has won the sprint championship of the world six times, was fourth.

The race was run in three four heats, with each of the four starters riding in three heats, the result being determined on a total number of points scored. Kramer had a perfect score, winning every heat in which he started. Spears won the heat in which Kramer did not start, Goullet finishing second. Ellegaard was almost outclassed, finishing last in each heat.

Kramer started in the three-mile open but was put out on the bell lap when placed in a hopeless position. A quartet of Australians headed by Goullet led the way across the tape. Alf Grenda was second, with Reggie McNamara and Jackie Clarke third and fourth, respectively, and twenty-eight American riders struggling in the rear.

Marcel Dupuy, the sensational French sprinter, was defeated by McNamara in the Brassard event. Dupuy won the Brassard at the second meet of the season and had defended it successfully on four occasions against topnotchers. A heavy meal eaten when a shower apparently precluded any chance of the races was the Frenchman's alibi for his defeat.

Grenda won the half-mile handicap from scratch in close to record time on a track heavy and slow from the moisture. Cesar Moretti, the former champion of Italy, easily defeated Joe Fogler of Brooklyn in straight heats in a match. Hans Ohrt, the amateur champion of California, made a runaway of the half-mile open amateur, the principal race for Simon-Pures.

Acme Event Won by Schaab.

The Acme Wheelmen held the fifth of their quarter-mile time trials for the Cameron Trophy yesterday afternoon over the Eastern Parkway course. G. Schaab won the event in 0:31 1-5. F. Small finished second and F. Ferri third. The order of finish of the others was C. Ferri, G. Grundig, E. H. Spillane, P. Reineke, J. Herson, and R. Fesselmeyer. Entries for the Acme Wheelmen's fifteen-mile handicap will close June 1.

Arckelin Leads Wheelmen.

The New England Wheelmen resumed their weekly point races yesterday afternoon over a 5¼-mile course. E. Arckelin, starting from scratch, won the event in 14:43. C. H. J. Tonjes was second, W. H. Holl, Jr., third, and Emil Schindler fourth.

MULE RACE ON SPEEDWAY.

Billy Sunday Wins Event in Straight Heats in Fast Time.

Repeating his victory of two weeks ago, Billy Sunday won the trotting mule race, which was the feature event of the fourth Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association, held yesterday on the Speedway Drive.

Billy Sunday is owned and driven by M. Kearns, and can trot better than a great many horses which have been bred to the game. Sunday came in first in both heats by many lengths to spare. J. Smith's Yankee was second.

Nathan Straus's Denver, which was beaten last Sunday by Oakland Boy in the 1:03 trot, turned the tables on Murphy's fast gelding, defeating the latter in straight heats. The 1:05 pace this event was won by Kitty Oakland, who defeated the favorite, H. O. McKinney. Yesterday Straus's trotter was in fine form, and easily beat Gall's mare in straight heats.

I. V. Hunt's Clover Patch, the Speedway champion, won the 1:03 pace from Coast Marie and Buster Brown without being extended. The mare had a wonderful turn of speed, and assumed the lead in both heats after traveling a little over half the course. She just breezed passed the judges' stand, with Coast Marie three lengths behind. In the second heat W. C. Urban's Buster Brown was the contender.

The 1:07 and 1:00 pace brushes were split-heat affairs. In the first W. J. O'Neill's Hertha took the opening heat only to be beaten in the second and third of a match race by O'Brien Boy. Bright Direct, after winning the first heat in the 1:09 pace, was defeated by Madame X. in the next two, both times coming in second to J. J. Morris's mare.

STANDING OF WRESTLERS.

Aberg and Le Colosse Have Clean Records in Manhattan Tournament.

With the International Wrestling Tournament starting on its third week today at the Manhattan Opera House, Alexander Aberg of Esthonia, Græco-Roman champion of the world, has a clear record, having won eight bouts. Aberg has shown up very strong in the tourney, and many believe that he will be the winner of the $10,000 prize. Pierre Le Colosse, champion of France, is next to Aberg with five wins without a draw or defeat. The big Frenchman has had no trouble with his opponents thus far, but during the coming week he will be put to the test when he wrestles some of the strongest men in the tournament. The Frenchman's chief asset is his great weight.

George Lurich, the Russian champion, has won six of his bouts, and has wrestled two draws, while Dr. F. B. Roller, America's most promising looking contender for chief honors, has won five of his bouts and had a draw in the other. Poland's representative, Waldek Zbyszko, has a record of four victories and two draws thus far in the tourney, and Wilhelm Berner, the strenuous Uhlan, who is one of the representatives from the Kaiser's realm, has won four of his eight bouts and secured draws in the other four.

Leo Pardello of Italy has won three bouts, and Eduard Delivuk of Austria has won two bouts. There are a number of contestants in the tourney who have taken part in but one bout thus far, and have been successful in that contest. Most of these men will be matched against the top-notchers this week, when they will get a chance to show their mettle.

Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland's champion wrestler, has taken part in eight bouts and won five of these, the other two going twenty minutes to a draw in each case. Tigan, despite his inclinations to turn some of his bouts into comedy performances, has won but one bout of the six in which he has taken part. The other five have resulted in draws, and this may in part be due to his desire to spend some of his time "fooling" instead of indulging in hard, serious work.

That the wrestling revival has met with the approval of the sporting public is evidenced by the large attendance nightly at the bouts. The tournament has aroused much interest in the sport, and will probably result in placing wrestling upon a more permanent basis than it has been. A special holiday program has been arranged for this afternoon and evening, and at both sessions there will be six bouts. All of the contestants who are at present leading in the tournament are scheduled to appear at either the matinee or evening session, and some thrilling duels should result. The last bout of the afternoon show will bring together George Lurich, champion of Russia, and Eduard Delivuk of Austria, and in the final bout of the evening's program Lorenze Christiansen of Denmark will try conclusions with Alexander Aberg.

POLO AT POINT JUDITH.

Committee Arranging for Eastern and Western Teams for Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 30.—Members of the Summer colony and devotees of polo are interested in the recent announcement made by R. L. Herbert of the Polo Association that the association has taken over the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club at Narragansett, and will hold tournaments in July and August of each year.

It is reported that Western players are making an effort to come to Narragansett Pier. The committee also hopes that the various Eastern clubs will make an effort to send teams to Narragansett and make the association's grounds a recreation ground and meeting place for all players in the association.

Results of Soccer Games.

By winning their game with the Yonkers Football Club, by the score of 5 goals to 3 at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon, the Continentals added to their lead in the championship series of the New York State Football League.

A Metropolitan League soccer game at Van Cortlandt Park was between the Subway Football Club and the I. R. T. Strollers. The verdict was won by the I. R. T. Strollers by the score of 4 goals to 1, after a rather one-sided match.

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The extra mileage in the Empire tread is so much velvet to you. Look how thick it is—and it's as tough as it is thick.
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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3 P. M. to-day. Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds.

BASEBALL Polo Grounds, To-day, 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Giants vs. Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

RACING TODAY
At BELMONT PARK
SPECIAL DECORATION DAY FEATURES.
$2,000 Toboggan Handicap Stakes, The Bayside Handicap
$1,500 Grand National Steeplechase
AND THREE OTHER STAR EVENTS. FIRST RACE 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS FOR DECORATION DAY ONLY.
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:15, 1:30, 1:35, 1:50, 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 3 minutes later. East New York 5 minutes later. Course also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1.00; Grand Stand & Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50
INFIELD FREE TO PUBLIC TODAY.

THAN OFTEN BEFORE

Insurance Company's Canvass of Fifteen Cities Shows an Average of 11.5%.

PART-TIME WORKERS 16.6

Duluth Had Highest Unemployed Percentage, 20.3; Bridgeport Lowest, 4.3—Canvassed 644,358.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The investigation of the extent of unemployment in the large cities committed to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of labor has now added to the results obtained in Greater New York two months ago the figures for fifteen other cities in the United States—Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Kansas City, Mo.; Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Springfield, Mo.; St. Paul, Toledo, and Wilkes-Barre. The Metropolitan's statistics for New York have been accepted as accurate, and confidence is felt in the figures obtained as to other cities.

The agents of the company visited families holding industrial policies in the Metropolitan Life and the number of persons employed, unemployed, and partly employed was obtained. The full returns will be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The footings show the canvassers found in these families 20,952 unemployed workmen in Chicago, 14,147 in Philadelphia, 14,219 in St. Louis, 7,863 in Boston, and 5,942 in Pittsburgh. The percentages of unemployment do not seem to indicate any approach to the conditions in past years of industrial depression. The highest per cent. of unemployed is shown at Duluth, where it is 20.3 per cent. The lowest appears in Bridgeport, where it is 4.3. The next city to Bridgeport is Wilkes-Barre, where only 6.4 per cent. of workingmen are out of a job.

The investigation embraced 399,881 families, in which were 644,358 wage earners, and of this number 73,800, or 11.5 per cent., were wholly unemployed. In addition there were found 106,652, or 16.6 per cent., who were part-time workers.

In Boston 46,649 families, with 77,419 wage earners, were canvassed. Of these, 7,863, or 10.2 per cent., were unemployed, and 13,426, or 17.3 per cent., were part-time wage earners.

In Philadelphia, with 79,058 families, containing 137,244 wage earners, canvassed, the unemployed were 14,147, or 10.3 per cent., and the part-time wage earners 26,907, or 19.6 per cent.

In Chicago, 96,549 families, with 157,616 wage earners, were canvassed. Of these, 20,952, or 13.3 per cent., were unemployed, and 16,575, or 10.5 per cent., were part-time wage earners.

In St. Louis, 65,679 families, containing 104,499 wage earners, were canvassed. The unemployed were 14,219, or 13.6 per cent., and the part-time wage earners 14,317, or 13.7 per cent.

Pittsburgh, where 36,544 families, with 53,336 wage earners were canvassed, showed among these 5,942 unemployed, or 11.1 per cent., and 15,474 part-time wage earners, or 29 per cent.

The showings of other cities were:

Bridgeport, 8,144 families, of 12,533 wage earners canvassed; unemployed, 537, or 4.3 per cent.; part-time wage earners, 2,493, or 19.9 per cent.

Cleveland, 16,851 families, of 24,934 wage earners; unemployed, 2,348, or 9.4 per cent.; part time employed, 3,060, or 12.3 per cent.

Duluth, 1,383 families, of 2,089 wage earners; unemployed, 425, or 20.3 per cent.; part time employed, 371, or 17.8 per cent.

Kansas City, Mo., 14,890 families, of 22,512 wage earners; unemployed, 2,815, or 12.5 per cent.; part time employed, 1,979, or 8.8 per cent.

Milwaukee, 8,813 families, of 13,112 wage earners; unemployed, 1,030, or 7.9 per cent.; part time employed, 3,788, or 28.9 per cent.

Minneapolis, 2,206 families, of 3,449 wage earners; unemployed, 476, or 13.8 per cent.; part time employed, 183, or 5.3 per cent.

Springfield, Mo., 1,584 families, of 2,284 wage earners; unemployed, 162, or 7.1 per cent.; part time employed, 32, or 1.4 per cent.

St. Paul, 2,515 families, of 4,135 wage earners; unemployed, 582, or 14.1 per cent.; part time employed, 142, or 3.4 per cent.

Toledo, 7,233 families, of 10,312 wage earners; unemployed, 1,102, or 10.7 per cent.; part time employed, 1,801, or 17.5 per cent.

Wilkes-Barre, 11,453 families, of 18,884 wage earners; unemployed, 1,200, or 6.4 per cent.; part time employed, 6,104, or 32.3 per cent.

The percentage of part-time workers for all fifteen cities combined was 16.6 per cent.

CLERGY AGAINST BIG ARMY.

9,500 of 10,000 Polled Oppose Agitation for Increased Armaments.

Ministers of every denomination throughout the country are almost a unit in their opposition to increasing the armed forces of the United States, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, of which Bishop David H. Greer is President.

The statement is based on the results of a poll made by the union, in which 10,000 ministers were asked the following question:

"Do you approve of the agitation for increasing armaments now being conducted by various organizations, or do you agree with President Wilson that any agitation of 'America's unpreparedness for war' is unfortunate at just this stage?"

"No," was the answer from more than 95 per cent. of those questioned, a large majority of whom were emphatic in their indorsement of President Wilson's attitude on the question of armaments.

Dr. Frederick Lynch, the Secretary of the union, in making the facts public said:

"These answers show pretty conclusively that the clergy of the country as a whole stand with the President of the United States. It is interesting to note that the one thing that seems to have made the greatest impression on the minds of ministers is the fact that where there has been no armament there has been no talk of war. Minister after minister referred to the unarmed frontier between the United States and Canada, and our hundred years of peace.

"These answers showed those ministers to be the most anti-militaristic who happened to be in Europe last Summer. They are absolutely against the increased armaments propaganda. They saw how all of Europe, being geared up for quick action, with guns everywhere ready to be fired, made it impossible for her statesmen to hold back the war."

TO DISINFECT 75 GREEKS.

Health Officer Guards Against Importation of Typhus.

The Greek Line steamship Ioannina, which arrived yesterday from Patras with 23 cabin and 267 steerage passengers, was detained in Quarantine for two hours while the Health Officer, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, and his staff made a thorough examination of all on board. Though he did not find any suspicious case that might develop into typhus fever, Dr. O'Connell ordered seventy-five Greeks in the steerage to be taken off the ship and sent to Hoffman Island to be disinfected, with their clothing, before being allowed to land in the United States.

Reports from the United States Consul at Patras state that typhus has been brought to that city, and also to Piraeus, by refugees from Serbia, and every precaution is being taken by the Health Officer at Quarantine in the inspection of steamships arriving from those two ports.

GERMANY PREPARING TO REGAIN COMMERCE

Merchants and Manufacturers Work on the Confident Assumption of Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 31.—The Morning Post says:

"The Berliner Tageblatt has obtained the views of representative Berlin merchants and manufacturers on Germany's prospects after the war, and from these it is evident that the conviction that victory will be accorded to the German arms is held universally.

"A member of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce expresses the opinion that business relations with foreign countries, even those which are now hostile to Germany, will quickly be resumed once peace is assured, because 'foreign countries cannot dispense with the German market for their products.'

"Another member of the Chamber is confident that peace will provide all German handicraftsmen with well-paid employment.

"An expert on exhibition says that Germany must at once set about recovering the export trade she has lost during the war, and that exhibitions will be a supreme necessity. The first to be held after the conclusion of peace will undoubtedly be devoted to the task of showing how German automobile manufacturers have profited by the experience gained in the war.

"A member of a leading firm that deals in women's ready-made clothing says that it may be expected that trade with North and South America will be resumed with but little difficulty. He is also confident that his trade will soon do business again with England and France, for cloth is imported from England and silk from France that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Furthermore, he adds, English and French textile industries cannot do without the German consumers.

"Professor Busley, President of the German Society of Naval Architects and representative in Berlin of the Schichau Shipbuilding Works, gives the following reason for anticipating that German shipyards will be exceptionally busy immediately after peace is concluded:

"Our first task will be to bring the navy and the mercantile marine to at least their pre-war strength; further developments cannot as yet be foreseen. The losses, however, which the mercantile marine has suffered through the piratical policy of the English must be made good as soon as possible. German shipbuilding yards are unquestionably making preparations which will enable them to begin work as soon as the return of peace is assured."

"The iron industry, the Tageblatt is informed by the director of one of the leading firms, is already engaged in preparatory work, and all the works engaged in the production of iron and steel intend to form an association which will regulate the production and the prices to be charged at home and abroad."

JEWS DISCUSS WAR RELIEF.

Orthodox Union to Vote on Its Attitude Toward Hebrew Congress.

Whether the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America should declare in favor of a Hebrew national congress for the purpose of looking after the interests of persons of the Jewish faith in the European war zone, was discussed at the eighth convention of the union, which opened yesterday at the Harlem Hebrew Institute Building, 132 East 111th Street.

The question was brought up in a motion made by Albert Lucas, the Secretary, that the organization send a delegation to such a congress. Mr. Lucas urged that it would be for the best interests of Judaism for the union to unite with the other Hebrews in this country in taking a firm stand. After a heated argument the motion was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which will place it before the delegates this morning.

A message of loyalty was adopted, to be sent by the union to President Wilson, in which he was warmly commended for advocating peace.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, President of the union, lauded the work of the Central Committee for the Relief of the Jews, which, in co-operation with the American Jewish Relief Committee, had rendered much assistance to Jewish war sufferers.

Among the other speakers were Rabbi M. S. Margolies of Temple Kehelath Jeshurum, William Lieberman, President of the American Hebrew League of Brooklyn, and Samuel I. Hyman, President of the Yorkville Jewish Institute.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
May 24	$1.55	$1.54	$1.27¼	$1.26
May 25	1.56¾	1.54½	1.29⅛	1.26⅞
May 26	1.55⅛	1.48⅞	1.29¼	1.28⅜
May 27	1.50	1.42¼	1.28	1.26¼
May 28	1.46½	1.41	1.28½	1.26¼
May 29	1.41	1.37	1.26½	1.25
Week's range	1.56¾	1.37	1.29¼	1.25

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 24	$1.21⅜	$1.20¼	$1.56	$1.53¾
May 25	1.22¼	1.20½	1.56	1.54
May 26	1.22⅜	1.20¼	1.53	1.50
May 27	1.21⅜	1.20¼	1.45½	1.44¼
May 28	1.21⅞	1.20⅜	1.41½	1.44½
May 29	1.20	1.19½	1.38½	1.38½
Week's range	1.22⅛	1.19½	1.38½	1.56

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 24	.74⅛	73¼	76	74⅞
May 25	.75½	74⅝	77	76
May 26	.75⅞	74⅛	77	75⅞
May 27	.75½	74⅝	77⅛	76⅜
May 28	.75¾	74⅞	77⅜	76½
May 29	.75⅜	74½	76¾	76¼
Week's range	.75¾	73¼	77⅜	74⅞

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
May 24	.76⅝	75⅞	75¼	75
May 25	.77⅜	76⅜	76½	76
May 26	.77¼	76⅜	76¼	76¼
May 27	.77⅝	76⅞	..	[illegible]
May 28	.78⅛	77¼	76¾	76½
May 29	.77⅝	76⅞	76¼	76¼
Week's range	.78⅛	75⅞	76¾	75

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 24	.52⅜	52	50½	50
May 25	.53½	52¼	51⅜	50⅝
May 26	.53⅛	52½	51⅛	50⅜
May 27	.53	52⅛	50⅞	50⅛
May 28	.52¾	51¾	50⅜	49⅞
May 29	.51½	50½	50	49⅝
Week's range	.53½	50½	51⅜	49⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Stds. High.	Cash, Stds. Low.
May 24	.45	44⅛	53½	53
May 25	.45½	44¾	54½	53½
May 26	.45⅝	[illegible]	54¼	53⅛
May 27	.45⅛	[illegible]	53½	52¾
May 28	.45¼	[illegible]	53⅜	52⅜
May 29	.44⅞	44⅝	52	51⅜
Week's range	.45½	44½	54¼	51⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$9.85	$9.75	$10.07	$9.97
May 25	9.85	9.80	10.10	10.02
May 26	9.80	9.77	10.05	10.00
May 27	9.87	9.80	10.12	10.05
May 28	9.87	9.82	10.10	10.05
May 29	9.97	9.85	10.20	10.15
Week's range	9.97	9.75	10.20	9.97

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$10.60	$10.55	$10.85	$10.80
May 25	10.62	10.57	10.87	10.82
May 26	10.60	10.57	10.85	10.85
May 27	10.67	10.62	10.95	10.87
May 28	10.65	10.62	10.92	10.90
May 29	10.67	10.65	10.95	10.92
Week's range	10.67	10.55	10.95	10.80

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 24	$18.15	$18.00	$18.47	$18.30
May 25	18.17	18.07	18.50	18.42
May 26	18.17	18.10	18.47	18.42
May 27	18.25	18.17	18.60	18.50
May 28	18.22	18.15	18.55	18.50
May 29	18.22	18.15	18.57	18.50
Week's range	18.25	18.00	18.60	18.30

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
May 24	9.56	9.48	9.96	9.82	10.17	10.04
May 25	9.47	9.35	9.84	9.72	10.06	9.94
May 26	9.34	9.25	9.71	9.60	9.91	9.81
May 27	9.39	9.23	9.75	9.59	9.97	9.80
May 28	9.43	9.36	9.78	9.68	9.99	9.92
May 29	9.41	9.36	9.75	9.70	9.98	9.93
W'k's re.	9.56	9.23	9.96	9.59	10.17	9.80

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 24	10.21	10.10	10.46	10.46
May 25	10.10	9.95	10.33	10.28
May 26	9.94	9.86	10.16	10.11
May 27	9.99	9.85	10.24	10.10
May 28	10.04	9.93	10.25	10.23
May 29	10.02	9.97	10.25	10.23
Week's range	10.21	9.85	10.46	10.10

POINTS FOR THE TRADE COMMISSION

Suggested in a Report Made by the Merchants' Association of This City.

HOW TO EXPAND EXPORTS

Joint Agencies, Representation, and Merchant Marine Among Matters Discussed.

On Thursday the Committee on the Federal Trade Commission of the Merchants' Association will present to the commission an interesting report embodying the position of the association regarding the commission's work in relation to export trade. The report consists of a carefully considered analysis of the obstacles to foreign trade extension and of the measures necessary to remove them.

After quoting figures to show the great importance of and chances for expansion in our foreign trade the report gives a résumé of the agencies and methods now used in promoting export business. Joint agencies are first considered, and the committee finds that while sound in theory they apparently have not proved satisfactory in practice. Such agencies, it says, heretofore have usually related to groups of noncompetitive manufacturers, and the divergence of the interests thus artificially brought together doubtless has been a reason, perhaps the chief reason, why such agencies have not been more successful and satisfactory. It is also pointed out that the joint agencies of foreign producers, on the other hand, are usually composed of groups of competitive manufacturers having like interests.

Of export commission houses the report says that probably the small manufacturer can avail of no better channel through which to develop an export business in his products. The report next takes up the question of direct representation, of which it says that undoubtedly this method is better than any other in cases where the volume and character of the business warrants the expensive organization it implies.

The subject of Government aid to exporters is next taken up, of which the consular reports are the first discussed. The report says that some of these are helpful, but many of them are more academic than practical, consisting largely of information of a general character, but of small commercial value. Suggestions for improvement are offered. As for commercial attachés, the report says that a number of them are now employed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, and it is believed that their work, if properly developed, can be made effective and useful as supplementary to that of the consular officers. It then goes on to outline the desirable qualifications of such men and suggestions as to what they should do.

As for export associations, it is suggested that they will doubtless be disposed to place the information they have collected concerning foreign markets at the service of the commission, and to confer with its members concerning the development of its work in the export field. The disadvantages faced by American exporters through lack of proper banking facilities in foreign countries is next taken up. It is pointed out how the Federal Reserve act has opened the door to better things in this respect, and the example of the National City Bank in establishing branches in South America is cited. The hope is expressed that this example will soon be followed by other American banking institutions.

On the subject of mail service the report suggests that the commission should give consideration to the question of extending the two-cent postage rate to other countries than England and Germany, especially to those with which it is hoped to do a considerable export business. It is suggested that a lower rate of postage to South American countries would be especially helpful. The extension of the parcel post service is also greatly desired as a stimulant for expanding trade with foreign countries. This would be especially valuable, it is said, for the transmission of samples and light packages.

Merchant marine is the next topic discussed, of which it is said that complete unanimity of opinion prevails that until we have direct and adequate mail and freight service between this country and its export markets American exporters will continue to be at a disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors. It is greatly to be hoped, the report goes on, that the investigations of the commission may throw light on this problem and assist in crystallizing public opinion concerning it.

Then comes discussion of the navy, of which the report says: "The relationship of the navy to our export trade is direct and important. We need the navy to protect our merchant marine in case of war, to lend support and dignity to any demand we may justly have to make in the future on any other country, and to make the American flag known and respected in all important ports of the world. American exporters, therefore, are justified both by national and personal interests in supporting all reasonable plans for maintaining the efficiency of the navy on a basis adequate to our national needs."

The last subject taken up is that of a treaty with Russia. On this point the report points out that Russia is already a very important market for American manufactures, and that the future possibilities of that market are vast and of great importance. In view of the present friendly relations between the two countries it is suggested that the commission call the attention of Congress to these facts with the idea of having the abrogated treaty renewed or a new and better one drawn up.

In conclusion the report lays great stress on the need of amendment to existing laws which will permit combinations of competitive manufacturers in this country to push foreign trade, showing how such combinations are encouraged in foreign countries, while forbidden here. It is hoped that the investigations of the commission will result in the laying before Congress of such information as will result in the desired legislation.

The committee which drew up the report was made up of Henry R. Towne, Chairman; William Hamlin Childs, W. M. Gladding, Waldo H. Marshall, and Gilbert H. Montague. The report was approved by the Foreign Trade Committee of the association, as well as by the Directors.

WISCONSIN TRADE GROWS.

Manufacturers Increase Working Forces—One Declines War Order.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—The industrial outlook in the East is encouraging, according to observations made by Theodore Vilter, President of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, refrigerator machine builders, who has just returned from a business trip to New York City.

"We have seen fit to add to the force of our plant by taking on eighty additional men," he said today, "and understand that a number of other plants are planning a similar move."

By operating overtime and taking into employment more men every week, the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company, at Cudahy, is able to keep abreast of orders. The company has added 700 men to its force since the beginning of spring, and now has a force of 1,600 men. About 60 per cent. of the product of the company is automobile tires.

The Beloit Machine Works of Beloit has declined a contract for war munitions which would keep the plant working two years. The company decided it did not want that sort of business.

ADVISES COLUMBIA SENIORS

Dr. J. M. Taylor, in Sermon, Decries Tendency to Harp on Evils.

The tendency to harp on the evils of our time was decried by Dr. James M. Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar College, in his baccalaureate sermon, delivered yesterday afternoon before the graduating students of Columbia University. The event marked the opening of Columbia's 161st commencement week celebration. It was noted that President Nicholas Murray Butler did not wear any of his foreign hoods denoting degrees granted by the European countries, but had on his Columbia Doctor's academic robe.

The students of the graduating classes, including the girls of Barnard College and Teachers College, marched to the services in the gymnasium.

"Our real world is largely our own creation," Dr. Taylor said, "not so much an aggregate of external conditions as an attitude of mind. We—and our outlook—determine what it shall be. The attitude is the thing, not so much achievement or failure to achieve, as the preservation toward life of an attitude of faith in goodness, belief in purity, and the solid worth of moral loveliness.

"Directly opposed to this is the tendency to harp on the evils of our time. The potent wrongs manifest, but are they the great abiding verities? Goodness is the basal fact: 'God's in His Heaven!' But just now the exaggerations of the press, the very eagerness to improve social conditions, the clamorousness of evil—for one bomb is noisier than all the prayers of the saints—and the shaking of human faith by the horror of the European war, intensify our view of the despairing side. Let us not be swept off our feet!"

Senior Class Day will take place this afternoon and evening. Shortly after 1 o'clock the class will assemble in caps and gowns on the library steps and march to the gymnasium, where the class day exercises will be held. After planting the ivy at the north wall of the Library, the class will adjourn to South Field for the baseball game with the Chinese University nine of Hawaii. A thé dansant and reception will complete the day's ceremonies.

HONOR MEMORY OF MOORE.

Admirers of Irish Poet Pay Tributes in Central Park.

The anniversary of Thomas Moore was observed in Central Park yesterday afternoon under difficulties that began in the morning, when some member of the Gaelic Society saw that it was raining and called the celebration off. Some of the Irish poet's admirers didn't get the notice. When the rain stopped they sought the park.

The bust of Tom Moore rests on a granite pedestal on a little bypath leading from the Plaza entrance to the lake with the swan boats. At 3 o'clock, when the celebration was to get under way, those present included two elderly women, one of whom, Miss Johanna Roche, had come prepared to recite an original poem, and four indignant men. They were indignant because the nearest policeman didn't seem to know about the meeting and because the Park Department had chopped down a huge elm tree and carefully laid the logs, branches, twigs, and loose bits of root and bark in neat piles in front of Tom Moore's monument. One of the four men said this was an outrage.

Miss Annie E. McAuliffe, Vice President of the Gaelic Society, and Miss Marjorie Fox, Corresponding Secretary, arrived at 3:45 bearing a wreath of artificial roses and forget-me-nots. With them was a handful of men members.

The ceremonies began with a speech by Thomas S. Lonergan, who reminded the gathering, now numbering about fifty, that the monument had been placed in the park by the Gaelic Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1878.

Captain O'Meagher Condon, a civil war veteran, spoke of the disgrace of allowing Moore's bust to languish unseen "down in this hole."

Miss Roche recited her poem and then, by request, sang Moore's "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave."

This brought a call for volunteers to lead in more singing, and Mrs. John Leion sang "God Save Ireland" and "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls."

FRENCH RAID FOE IN U. S.

Paris Musicians Fall Upon Germans at Station in North Platte.

Among the cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Bordeaux in the French Line steamship Chicago was Leader M. Pares and some members of the Republican Guard Band of Paris, which was sent over by the French Government to play at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

On their way back from the Coast the French bandsmen saw a number of Germans standing on the platform at North Platte and, fired with patriotism, they rushed from the train and a free fight ensued. The fistic combat lasted five minutes, and, according to M. Pares, ended in victory for the French musicians, who descended on the surprised Germans like a whirlwind. As the train moved out the bandsmen sang the Marseillaise.

There were also fifteen nurses from the French Hospital sailing in the Chicago to join the French Red Cross for service in the field.

The Chicago had 130 cabin and forty third class passengers.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 798 Broadway, Brooklyn—Fixtures of a cloak and suit house, 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30 A. M.; also Friday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel, waists, dresses, skirts, &c.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Silks, velvets, dress goods, woolens, women's, misses', and children's dresses, suits, waists, skirts, petticoats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—625 pieces Spring and medium weight woolens, serges, and mixtures; also tailoring worsteds in short ends, mohairs, alpacas, and linings, 10 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale, 46 Bond St.—Women's and children's hats, millinery, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 36 West 24th St.—Waists, laces, silks, &c.; plant and fixtures of Greene Manufacturing Co.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale; John Uhl, 2,062 8th Av., 10:30 A. M.—Groceries, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee's sale, S. Dessau Sons Co., 539 Broadway—Crystals, carbons, furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 1,761 Broadway—Automobile supplies, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 101 Division St.—Cloaks and suits, women's and children's wearing apparel; stock of Alexander Tishman.

Wednesday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, boys', and children's clothing.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

J. H. Mayers, 3,783 3d Av., Bronx—Bedding, bed springs, furniture, &c., 2 P. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Flowers and feathers, 11 A. M.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes; also Friday.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale.—Henry F. Wells, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., cameras, typewriter, office furniture, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 14 East 8th St.—Sheriff's sale of office furniture, 10 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Administrator's stock of gold jewelry, diamond watches, silverware, diamonds, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 163 West 23d St.—Assignee sale of typewriters, desks, furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's furnishings, hats and caps.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Women's and men's furnishings.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Evening gowns and street dresses; also stock of hand-embroidered kimonos, towels, pincushion tops, nightgowns, and children's and infants' dresses, caps, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale, 99 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, L. I., 10:30 A. M.—Dry goods and men's furnishings.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 130 Pearl St., 10:30 A. M.—Office furniture.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Klein & d'Andrea, 136 East 23d St., 10:30 A. M.—Woolens, wall cases, fixtures, &c.

CREDIT EXCHANGE WITH PAN-AMERICA

National City Bank Commends New Plan Suggested by Secretary Bryan.

HAS TRADE ADVANTAGES

Trade 4 Per Cent. South America Bonds for U. S. 3s with Amortization of Former in 47 Years.

The National City Bank in its letter for June discusses an incident of the Pan-American Financial Conference which it considers the most significant development of the entire session, although the report of it found no place in the official record of the meetings. The incident had to do with an unusual proposal made by Secretary of State Bryan for the interchange of credits between the United States and such of the members of the Pan-American Union as desired to avail themselves of it. Mr. Bryan made his suggestion after a dinner given by General Edward C. O'Brien, former Minister to Uruguay, to the Minister of Finance of Uruguay and members of the Uruguayan delegation. Mr. Bryan made it clear that what he said was unofficial and not an Administration measure.

"This interchange of credit," says the letter, "was to be accomplished by taking from a South American nation its obligation bearing 4 per cent. interest and giving such a country a like amount of United States bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest. Our government, however, instead of making the 1 per cent. difference in interest rates, would devote this to the amortization of the South American bonds, which by investing the sinking fund at 3 per cent. would be accomplished in forty-seven years.

"Making allowance for all the difficulties that will be immediately thought of in the consummation of such a scheme, it still deserves to be pronounced not only a daring but a really brilliant conception. It is daring because it goes beyond the conventional in government finance, but it is brilliant because it appeals to the imagination as offering something that while attended by difficulties is not imposible of realization, and if carried through successfully would be an historic act of statesmanship. The benefits to the States that took advantage of such an opportunity for useful and practical purposes would be obviously very great, as they would not only pay a lower rate of interest than that to which they have been accustomed, but they would be under no necessity of making additional provision for the payment of the principal. On the other hand the United States would be nothing out of pocket if our South American neighbors always made their annual payments promptly.

"The idea is unusual, and the Secretary of State advanced it with some hesitancy, apparently with misgivings that his hearers might regard it visionary, but it is no further removed from the authority of precedent that some of the recent measures of David Lloyd George, which, while creating astonishment at first, have since caused the entire financial community of England to do him homage and to protest against his retirement from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. In fact, the interchange of credit that Great Britain is now making with her allies furnishes a complete example of what Mr. Bryan proposes. While we are not facing the same kind of an emergency as confronts Great Britain, it will not be denied that the establishment of friendly and mutually helpful relations between the United States and the other countries of this hemisphere is an end in which this country is tremendously interested, and for which we can afford to lend definite and tangible assistance.

"It is not a proposition for the sole benefit of our neighbors. Every dollar wisely expended in the development of these countries will yield benefits to the United States. An essential part of such a program, of course, although Mr. Bryan did not touch on it in his brief presentation, would be that our Government should be entirely satisfied with the purposes for which each loan was to be incurred, that those purposes should be designed for the internal development of the countries borrowing, and that that development should be of a character, generally speaking, which would tend to increase their commerce and make them more prosperous and valuable neighbors in the international family.

"The difficulties to be dealt with would relate to this undoubtedly delicate task of discriminating among the proposals that might come up from the different governments, of prescribing terms and conditions, and of managing possible cases of the fault and neglect. Private lenders do not hesitate to discriminate in dealings between countries that are strong and weak financially, and to make terms and conditions for security accordingly, but a government anxious to treat all alike might find embarrassment in so doing.

"We would repeat that the Secretary of State has made the most interesting and stimulating suggestion that has come from the conference. It may have been regarded by the group of gentlemen who listened to it as an after-dinner stretching forth of the hand of fellowship and friendliness, somewhat Utopian so far as prospects of practical conclusion might be concerned, but it is worth examining much more closely than as a mere after-dinner address. It is, in fact, a plan to which the Secretary of State has given careful thought, and instead of being merely an after-dinner ebullition of friendliness, it is quite possible that it represents the most astute and enlightened statesmanship."

Union Capmakers Taxes $10 Each.

The General Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union met yesterday, at 62 East 4th Street, and issued an order levying a per capita tax of $10 on the members of the union. It is hoped to raise a fund of $50,000 for organization purposes in preparation for demands against employers. Financial support was pledged to the workers now on strike in East New York and Hoboken.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Tuesday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Household furniture, Oriental rugs, solid silver, oil paintings, marble bric-a-brac, &c.; also four following days.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 334 4th Av.—Mahogany and curly maple furniture, principally of the Colonial and Empire periods; Venetian andirons, Bohemian glass, brass and copper ware, &c.; also three following days, 2 P. M. each day.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Suit cases consigned by a well-known hotel, contents unknown, 11 A. M.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Two thousand lots of household furniture and effects; also Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. each day.

Wednesday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Av.—Household furniture, &c., 11 A. M.

Thursday.

Broadway Art Galleries, 1,362 Broadway.—Statuary, paintings, home furnishings, furniture, &c.; also Friday and Saturday, 2 P. M. each day.

Keeler Art Gallery, 12 Vesey St.—Furniture and other home furnishings, &c., 2 P. M.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Continuation sale of household appointments of Henry Edward Decker; also private consignment of rich cabinetry from Washington, D. C., and other consignments in settlement of various estates; also Friday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M. each day.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and effects.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate winds, mostly n. e. to n.

S. Car.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers. Tues. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with occasional thunder showers; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. cen. and n. e.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in n. e.; moderate e. to s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah—Unsettled Mon., showers at night or Tues.

Okla.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers in e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Ark.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers. Tues. cloudy.

Tenn.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Unsettled Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

Ohio—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer in s.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in extreme s.; Tues. fair, farmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon., except probably showers in extreme s.; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., Wis., and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Mon.; Tues. probably fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers and warmer in w.; Tues. fair.

Neb.—Cloudy, showers in w. Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer in w.

Kan.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS CALL WITH YOUR SAMPLES OF FALL SUITS. 19 WEST 21ST ST., 9TH FLOOR.

WANTED AT ONCE—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Hirnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

FELLOWS, 33 Union Square, wants real jobs of merchandise for bargain basement.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 356 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, muslin underwear, waists, dresses; Miss Hearn, misses', junior coats, dresses, suits; Mr. Adelberg, laces, jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, gloves; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Tully, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walden, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—H. Friend, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd; Mr. Margerum, jobs waists, dresses; A. L. Kissner, jobs general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Steiner, furniture; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Reilly-Schubert-Grosman Co.; M. Batavia, ladies' Fall dresses, waists, suits, children's flannel gowns; 43 W. 27th.

HARTFORD—C. Misch, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

INDIANAPOLIS—T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; Vanderbilt.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Herzfeld - Phillipson Co.; J. Lowenstein, jobs basement, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Sq.

OAKLAND—S. S. Kahn Co.; S. S. Kahn, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; T. Blauner, jobs silks, petticoats; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Becton, basement jobs women's coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovitch & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Bway.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; H. E. Walder, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

North Shore Wash Dresses Retailing at $1.75-$7.50

Wash Dress Profits Point to Royal Mfg Co.

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AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 1[illegible] St.

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WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

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JACOB FEIBEL.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

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Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

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Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

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Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

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Golf and Sport Hats. Quick delivery. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1800, 38-40 W. 32d.

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10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

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WALDORF B'LD'G.
8-16 WEST 33d ST.
$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

Worombo Chinchilla Sport Coats for Women, $8.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A net decline of a little over one point in the general level of prices was the measure of last week's response by the stock market to the influences which controlled its movement. They included preparation for the receipt of the German reply to President Wilson's note, and the working out of the technical requirements of the market position created by the violent break on the sinking of the Lusitania by the supporting orders which were called forth by that break and the subsequent resumption of operations on the long side of the market by a relatively small number of traders. At the end of the week the publication of Germany's reply, so far as the expected communication from Berlin could be construed as a reply to our note, was looked for before the resumption of trading. What the financial community had heard concerning the note did not lead it, however, to expect that it would put an end to the uncertainty growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania and the resultant demands of the United States upon Germany.

For some time past the belief has prevailed that Germany would follow a course which would tend to drag out the exchanges between Washington and Berlin unless President Wilson should take steps to bring the questions at issue between this country and Germany to a definite issue without long delay. That was the question, as Wall Street viewed the matter at the week-end, which seems to be presented now. Arguing along this line the feeling existed that for its guidance the financial community needed to know the stand which President Wilson will take in this regard even more than it needed to have before it the text of the German communication, which was believed to have been pretty definitely forecast by last week's news dispatches from Berlin. When President Wilson's note was forwarded to the German Government, it was thought that Germany's reply would make clear what was to be the issue of the relations between the two Governments. That view was abandoned as the days went by, and last week's reports served to confirm the belief that further exchanges between the two countries will occur before the matter is brought to a close. Uncertainty over the outcome of our demands has been holding the stock market in check, and, assuming the accuracy of Wall Street's assumption at the end of the week, a prolongation of the uncertainty would mean a prolongation also of the period of relative inactivity into which the stock market has passed. At the same time it was recognized that our own Government might very quickly reply to Berlin suggestions, and that the matter might be speeded to a definite conclusion. Either expectation was of precautionary import, and no one was found last week to express surprise over the drifting of the market further into idleness, nor of the slight recession in prices which accompanied this falling off in the volume of dealings.

Had there been any misgivings regarding the soundness of our own position, or concerning the likelihood of the business improvement now under way continuing, international uncertainties would almost certainly have exerted much more unfavorable influence upon the security market. The relative firmness of the market amounted under the circumstances to a clearly defined expression of confidence in the American economic position. All during recent weeks we have had to offset against the uncertainties growing out of the war the undoubted strength of our own position, which in part has been due to the opportunities which the war has brought to this country. The man who saves in a community which is wasting its resources lavishly is sure to profit relatively, and may even profit actually by the wastefulness of his neighbors, and a great industrial nation at peace at a time when most other commercial nations are at war is bound to receive certain collateral advantages, though its true interests in the long run undoubtedly would be served by an early cessation of the warfare rather than by its continuance. Immediately the United States is profiting greatly by the war. There can be no doubt of that, but this should not becloud the fact that looking to the future the United States has many reasons, even apart from those dictated by humanity, to wish for an early ending of the struggle in Europe. It has every reason to hope, moreover, that it end in a way to assure peace to Europe and to the world for a long time to come. That is a side of the matter which would have to be borne clearly in mind should the outcome of our demands on Germany be other than that now most generally expected. A peaceful solution is looked for, but it seems plain that the feeling prevails very widely that even a breach between the two Governments would not reduce to impotency the favorable factors which are at present controlling the course of economic developments in the United States.

One of the most conspicuous changes which have been under way in recent months has been the lessening of our indebtedness to the rest of the world and our own increasing hold on the trade and banking incidental to international intercourse. The Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington proved the occasion for many references to the more important part which we are already taking and which we are likely to take in the future in even greater measure in the financing of other countries, particularly those of South America. A reflection of the forces which led to those suggestions is seen in the continued inflow of gold from Europe, not because we are in need of it and are bidding for it, but because of Europe's inability otherwise to maintain any sort of equilibrium in the exchanges between her markets and our own. The gold which is thus coming to us increases our ability to extend credit not only at home, where our needs were amply provided for even before this inflow, but also abroad. There is little doubt that the demands for credit will include applications for loans in one shape or another to European belligerents, but they will also include in all probability large demands for credit for use in the development of trade between this country and other countries which are at peace, notably those of South America. That is a field which we may undertake to develop to our own advantage and to the advantage of the countries with which we deal. Quite possibly we cannot avoid extending credit to belligerents if we are to continue to sell them goods in vast quantities, but no happier use could be made of the gold which is coming to us from war-wrought Europe than to place it, as a foundation of credit, at the disposal of the peace-blessed Americas.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Substantial Demand for New Railroad Stock Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The war continues to dominate business in increasing fashion, although an emphatic diversion was caused early last week by politics. On the whole the city received the Cabinet changes in a hopeful spirit. Lloyd George's retirement from the Treasury surprised the country, and for a time almost brought dismay to the bankers. This first impression was quickly offset by the feeling that when the new Munitions Department is put into working order he will return to the Treasury, where his knowledge of emergency measures and his good relations with the Entente Ministers are invaluable.

The developments in home politics eclipsed the German-American situation. Developments at Berlin and Washington were followed closely with increased understanding of America's difficulties. Stocks were fairly firm all the way along, especially recent issues, on the belief that few colonial bonds of new issues would be forthcoming before the pending war loan was put out. So far the war loan has reached only preliminary discussion.

The North Eastern Railway's offer of £1,000,000 4½ per cent. preference shares at 90, redeemable in ten years, was subscribed for three times over by the stockholders alone. Another railway offer of a smaller amount of 3½ per cent. ten-year bonds at 90 was also successful. Mexican securities were depressed throughout the week, partly because of the reported return to that country of General Huerta.

There was a temporary demand for money last week. The banks called loans for the end of the month for the first time since the war began. Only violent changes of money rates would affect stocks on the present cash basis. American exchange rates showed comparative steadiness. The city thinks a great credit or some other exceptional arrangement in New York cannot be delayed a great while longer.

PARIS BOURSE CHEERFUL.

Italy's Action Causes Improvement in Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Optimistic influences held sway last week, following news of the progress made by the Italian armies. The enthusiastic entrance of Italy into the war was thought to forecast an early ending of hostilities. The improvement of sentiment was furthered by the signing of the treaty between Japan and China on Wednesday and through the re-establishment of order in Portugal on the following day. The reported improvement of business on the New York and London stock markets on Friday was still another factor, though rather unsubstantial, in expanding cheerfulness in banking quarters.

The definite entrance of Italy into the war on the side of the Allies was reflected in Tuesday's market by a gain of 1½ points in Italian rentes. The Bank of France brought up to date its weekly bank statements by publishing two simultaneously. The latest, dated May 27, shows an increase of 6,000,000 francs in the gold reserve, a gain of 10,000,000 francs in Treasury advances to foreign States, a decrease of 15,000,000 francs in credits abroad, a decline of 42,000,000 francs in overdue bills, and a falling off of 90,000,000 francs in private deposits.

Sterling exchange on London is quoted at 25.92, and dollars at 5.45 despite the efforts of the Bank of France to stiffen quotations.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 29, 1915

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska G. M.	36	36	34¼	35¼
20	Allis-C. Mfg.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
20	A.-C. Mfg. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
14,340	Am. Copper	67½	67⅝	64¼	65½
1,480	Am. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	⅞	1
290	Am. B. Sugar	47	47	44⅝	45½
7,675	Am. Can	36⅝	37¼	34⅝	36½
540	Am. C. & F.	54	54	50½	52¼
10	Am. Cot. Oil	46	46	46	46
140	Am. Ice Sec.	31	31	29¼	30⅜
2,310	Am. Locom.	49⅝	50⅝	44⅝	45¼
970	Am. S. & R.	68¼	68½	64⅞	65
10	Am. Sug. Ref.	106½	106½	106½	106½
580	Anaconda C.	32½	32⅝	31	31¼
50	A., T & S F.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
60	Baldwin Loc.	46⅝	48½	46⅝	48½
10	Balt. & Ohio	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
80	B'klyn R. T.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
160	California Pet.	16¼	16¼	14⅜	14⅜
1,600	Can. Pacific	160½	160½	155⅛	155⅝
520	C. Leather Co.	37⅞	37⅞	35¼	35¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	40⅞	41	40	40
200	C., M. & S. P.	90⅜	90⅜	88	89⅛
4,690	C., R. I. & P.	19	19	15⅛	18¼
910	Chino Copper	45	45⅝	43⅝	44¼
3,072	Col. Fuel & I.	28¼	32⅝	28¼	29¼
20	Consol. Gas	123½	123½	123⅛	123⅛
230	Corn Prod. R.	14¼	14¼	13	13
11,570	Crucible Steel	34⅝	34⅝	26½	27
20	Cuban-Am. S.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
310	Distil. Secur.	17¼	17¼	15⅝	15⅞
1,040	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	25	25¼
20	Erie 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
120	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	44	44	42	43⅝
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
30	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for Ore Pr.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
250	Gug'heim Ex.	60⅞	60⅞	59½	60⅞
90	Insp. Copper	29⅞	30	28⅞	29
22,420	Int.-Met. V. Ttr. ctfs.	21½	23¼	20	22⅝
730	Int.-Met. pf.	69⅝	73¼	69⅜	72⅝
40	K. C. So.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
80	Lehigh Val.	142½	142½	140⅝	140⅝
240	Max. Motors	41⅝	43⅜	41⅝	42⅝
1,510	Mexican Pet.	70½	71⅝	66⅛	67⅞
30	Miami Copper	25	25⅞	25	25⅞
20	Mo., K. & T.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,770	Missouri Pac.	12½	13⅛	10⅝	11⅝
50	Nat. Lead Co.	61⅞	61⅞	60	60
70	Nev. Con. C.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
140	N. Y. Central	86¼	86¼	84⅜	85
120	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	63⅞	64	61½	62
20	Northern Pac.	103⅝	103¼	103½	103¼
160	Pacific Mail	28	24¼	23	23⅞
40	Penn. R. R.	107	107	107	107
80	Pitts. Coal	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22¼
580	Pr. Steel Car	47⅛	47⅛	42½	44⅝
200	Ray Co. Cop.	23⅜	24¼	23	23⅞
23,980	Reading	145	145¼	141½	142⅝
2,880	Rep. I. & St.	28⅜	31	27	27¼
70	R. I. Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾
50	R., (M.) Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	R., (M.) Co. pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
760	South. Pac.	88⅝	89	87⅝	88
60	South. R'way	17	17	16¼	16¼
60	Studebaker	68¾	68¾	67	67¼
380	Tenn. Copper	35¼	35⅛	32⅜	32⅝
10	Texas Co.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
90	Third Ave.	50	50⅛	49	49
13,720	Union Pac.	126⅝	127⅞	124⅝	126½
30	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy pf.	40	40	40	40
1,550	U. S. Rubber	64⅛	65	62½	63
40,790	U. S. Steel	55⅞	58	53⅞	54⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	106	106
2,370	Utah Copper	66⅞	66⅞	64½	65⅝
170	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	W. U. Tel.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
9,480	West. E. & M.	95¼	96⅞	91½	92¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 29, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$10,374,000		$387,346,200	
Same period last year	9,926,000		319,516,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.87	82.55	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	87.38	87.22	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Ex. 4s	73¾	72	73¾	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100½	100	100½	3
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	93¾	93¾	12
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	22
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	104¾	104¾	14
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100¼	99½	100	112½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87⅛	87	87	39
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	92	92	92	1
Am. Thread 4s	93½	93½	93½	5
Am. Tobacco 6s	115	115	115	3
Am. Writ. P. 5s	62	61½	61½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	92⅝	92	92⅝	27
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¾	92	92¼	128
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	6
A., T & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜	15½
A., T & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100	99¾	99½	17
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	99	99	99	9
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	22
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	95	95	95	2
Atl. C. Line 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	2
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	85	84½	84½	18
Balt. & Ohio pr. l'n 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	24
Balt. & O. gold 4s	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	24
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	86	85½	85½	62½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80½	80¼	80½	11
Beth Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	43
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	91½	91⅛	91¼	146
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Bklyn C. R.R. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Bklyn R. T., gold 5s	101	101	101	3
Bklyn R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	35
Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s	81	81	81	1
Brooklyn U. El. 5s	99⅛	97½	97½	8
B'klyn U. El. 5s, sta.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s	103⅛	103	103	15
B., C. R. & N. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	11
Bush Terminal 5s	86	86	86	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	5
Can. So. cn. 5s, Ser. A	102¼	102	102¼	15
Central Leather 5s	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	29
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	113¾	113⅝	113¾	7
C. of N. J. gn. 5s, reg.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
Central Pac. 1st 4s	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	153
Central Pac. 3½s	87½	87¼	87¼	21½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	104½	104¼	104½	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84½	85	14
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	74	72½	72½	26
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	95⅞	96	76
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s, reg.	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	17
C., B. & Q., I. Dv. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
C., B. & Q., D. Dv. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
C., B. & Q., gen. 4s	91½	90¾	90¾	22
C., B. & Q. I. Dv. 3½s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	15
C., B. & Q. Nb. ext. 4s	96	95½	96	13
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	26½	25	25	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	66½	66	66	27
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	104	104	104	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68⅝	68½	68½	9
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96¼	95⅝	96¼	44
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	103½	102⅝	103¼	332
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	89½	89½	89½	1
C., M. & St. P. rf. 4½s	91	88½	90	22
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	14
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	35
C., M. & P. Sound 4s	89⅝	89	89	11
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	31
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅞	7
C. & N. W. gn. 4s, sta.	94	93⅞	93⅞	3
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	7
Chicago Rys. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	16
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82⅝	82½	82½	14
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64¼	63⅞	64¼	117
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	42½	46	192
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	15
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100	100	100	3
C., I., St. L. & C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	92	92	92	10
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	89	89	89	1
Col. Midland 1st 4s	16	16	16	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	84	84	4
Con. Gas deb. 6s	115	115	115	4
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '31	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96½	96	96½	3
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	63
Del. & H. ref. 4s	94	94	94	10
D. & H. l'n eq. 4½s	100	100	100	10
Denv. & R. G. ref. 5s	47½	47½	47½	18
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73½	73½	73½	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
Detroit United 4½s	74	74	74	5
Dist. Securities 5s	59	58⅝	58⅝	288
Dul., So. Sh. & A. 5s	96	96	96	1
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	8
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61⅝	61½	61⅝	12
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	67½	67	67½	29
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	87	87	87	3
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	88¼	88	88¼	11
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102⅞	103	7
Granby Cons. cv. 5s	101	101	101	1
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Hudson & M. ref. 5s	74	73	73½	18
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	26	25½	25½	18
Ill. Central 4s, '53	88½	88½	88½	7
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87	87	87	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	84¼	82⅞	83	31
Indiana Steel 5s	99⅜	99	99¼	26
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	125½	121⅞	122⅞	102½
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	126	120⅞	121	350
Inter'ough-Met. 4½s	76⅝	75⅞	76¼	146
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	95
Int. Mer Marine 4½s	43	41⅝	42½	37
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	42¼	42	42¼	8
Internat. Navi. 5s	42	42	42	7
Internat. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	53	52½	52½	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85½	84½	85½	4
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50⅛	48	48	11
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	18
Kansas City So. 3s	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	30
Kansas City So. 5s	91½	91	91½	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1923	91	90½	91	17
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1950	69	69	69	19
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	81	81	81	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¼	89⅝	90¼	47
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
L. & N. Y. 1st 4s	84	84	84	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	2
Long Island ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Lorillard 5s	99¼	98⅞	99¼	2
Lorillard 7s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	5
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	107	107	107	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞	8
L. & N. gen. 6s	112	112	112	1
L. & N., S. L. Div. 3s	59¼	59¼	59¼	3
L. & N. St. L. Div. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	13
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
M. & St. L. con. 5s	87⅝	87	87⅝	2
M. & St. L. 1st r. 4s	50	48½	48½	5
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	92	92	92	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74	72¾	73	19½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	59	58	58	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	62	60	60	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	81	79⅞	80	4
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99¼	99	99	11
Mo. Pacific 4s	45	40	41⅝	56
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	41	39⅞	40	42½
Mont. P. 5s, Ser. A.	90¼	89½	90¼	30
Nas. Electric 4s	73	73	73	2
Natl. Starch d. 5s	83	83	83	1
National Tube 5s	96	96	96	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79¼	79	79	4
N. Y. C. d. 6s, full p.	102¼	101¼	102¼	1,696
N. Y. C. d. 6s, 1st p.	101¼	101	101¼	16
N. Y. Cent. d. 4s, '34	86	85⅝	85⅝	20
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s	79¼	79	79¼	8
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, r.	78¼	78	78¼	15
N. Y. C. ref. & i. 4½s	88	87⅝	87⅞	48
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	69½	69	69	13
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	70	70	70	7
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	71½	71½	71½	4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	4
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	71	71	71	4
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s	82⅝	82½	82½	4
N.Y., L. E. & W. d. & i. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	110	109¼	110	50
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	109	109	109	½
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	66½	65	66½	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, 1954	65	65	65	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, 1955	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70½	70	70½	8
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51½	50	50¼	73
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96¼	95½	95½	19
N.Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	94	94	94	2
Niag. Falls P. 5s	101	101	101	14
Norf. & W. con. 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞	13
Norf. & W. div. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	2
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	102½	102	102	6
North. Pac. 4s	91¼	91	91	122
Nor. Pac. 3s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	22½
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	2
Oreg. & Cal. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Oreg. R. R. & N. 4s	89¼	88½	89¼	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	86	86	86	10
Pacific T. & T. 5s	96½	96½	96½	33
Pennsylvania con. 5s	102	102	102	1
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	98	97½	97⅝	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	99½	99½	99½	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	29½
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97½	97	97½	612
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103¼	103	103¼	145
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Portland Gen. E. 5s	100	100	100	1
Public Service 5s	87⅜	87	87¼	5
Ry. St. S., La. T. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
Ry. St. S., Int.-Oc. 5s	91½	91½	91½	25
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	122½	119	119	34
Reading gen. 4s	93⅛	92½	92½	43
Read.-J. C. col. 4s	93	93	93	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92½	92½	3
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	71	70	71	2
R., W. & Og. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st 4s	63	62	63	16
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	64	62½	64	42
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G 4s	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99⅜	99	99	10
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., st.	65	65	65	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gold 5s	46½	46½	46½	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	60	60	19
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	60	60	60	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	30
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	121	121	121	5
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	94	94	94	3
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	64½	64⅛	64¼	15
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80	80	80	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	91	91	91	10
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97	97½	13
Southern Pac. col. 4s	82¼	82	82	19
Southern Pac. cv. 4s	81⅝	80½	80¼	163
Southern Pac. cv. 5s	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	122½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	86½	86	86½	31½
S. Pac., S. F. Tm. 4s	79	79	79	3
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	99⅝	99¼	99½	86
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	65¼	64½	64⅝	16
So. Ry., St. L. Dv. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	92	92	92	5
T. C. & I., Bir. Dv. 6s	101¼	101	101¼	11
T. C. & I., T. Div. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	7
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99½	99¼	99¼	12
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	95	95	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	81½	81	81	14
Third Av. adj. 5s	76½	75½	76	55
Third Av. 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
Tol., P. & West. 4s	63	63	63	3
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	96	95	95	8
Ulster & Del. 5s	98½	98½	98½	4
Un. El. L. & P. 5s, '32	99½	99½	99½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96	94⅞	96	49
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	95½	95½	95½	1
Un. Pac. ref. 4s	90⅛	89½	90⅛	8
Un. Pacific cv. 4s	90	89	89	24
U. S. Rty. & Im. 5s	70	70	70	6
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	45½	44	44	6
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	11
U. S. Steel 5s	101⅝	100⅞	101¼	228
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101⅛	101	101	3
Virg. Ry. 1st 5s	94⅝	94	94	7
Va.-Car. Ch. 5s	96	96	96	3
Va. Midland gen. 5s	103	103	103	1
Va. S. W. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	32
Wabash ref. 4s	22	18½	20½	483
Wab., ref. 4s, C. tr. r.	18½	18½	18½	5
Wab. ref. 4s, C. tr. r., sta.	18⅞	18½	18½	29
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts.	21	19	20½	317
W. ref. 4s, E. tr. rcts., st.	20⅞	17	19¼	499
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Ct. t. r.	6⅝	5	6	59
W., P. T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	¾	¾	¾	22
Westchester L. 5s	101	101	101	1
Western Electric 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	13
Western Maryland 4s	67	67	67	2
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	11
W. U. T. r. e. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	11
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	399
W. E. & M. 5 p. c. n.	100	99⅞	100	8
West Shore 4s	89	88	88	18
Wilkes-Barre & E. 5s	86	86	86	1
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
Total sales				$9,994,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
U. S. 4s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	9½
Argentine 5s	92	92	92	2
Japanese 4½s	74¼	73⅞	74¼	8
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	74	74	74	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., G. s.	74¼	73¼	74	40
Rep. of C. 5s, 1904	96½	96¼	96½	46
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	85	85	85	1
Total sales				$121,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
N. Y. State 4½s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	24
N.Y. Canal 4s, '61, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
N. Y. Canal 4½s	108½	108½	108½	2
Total sales				$38,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	1
4s, 1956, registered	95½	95½	95½	1
4s, 1957	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
4s, 1959	96⅝	95½	95½	38
4½s, 1960	100	99⅝	100	29
4½s, 1964	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	117
4½s, 1963	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	16
4½s, 1963, registered	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
4½s, May, 1957	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅛	103½	103½	7
Total sales				$220,000
Grand total				10,374,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, May 29:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
11,175	Alliance F. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44,350	Am. Zinc	49¼	45	47⅞	+ ½
1,100	B.-A. Tob., ord.	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
925	B.-A. T., O. B'r.	16⅝	16	16⅝	..
100	Burns Bros.	66½	66½	66½	..
27,650	Can. L. & P.	3½	1⅛	3⅛	+ 1⅝
68	Cramp S'b'd'g.	38½	37½	38⅝	+ 6⅝
1,360	Electric Boat	83	78	80	+ 2
300	Elect. Boat pf.	101	100	100	+ 3
8,250	Emer. Phonog.	13⅝	11	13½	+ 1⅜
100	I. M. M. pf. cts.	5	5	5	..
3,200	Int. Motors	15¼	13½	14½	+ 1
1,350	Int. Motors pf.	38	32	37	+ 5
5,025	Inter. Petrol	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ¼
450	Inter. St'm P.	4¼	3½	4½	+ 2
50	Int. St. P. ctfs.	3	3	3	..
105	Kelly-Spgfld. T.	129	128	129	+ 4
154	K.-S. T. new 1st pf	83½	82½	83½	+ 2
200	Marconi of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
300	Man. Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
100	McC. Stores, w. i.	52½	52½	52½	+ 1½
215	McC. S. pf., w. i.	96	95	95	— 2⅝
8,700	N. Y. Transp.	16⅜	14½	16	+ 1⅜
200	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	10½	10	10	+ ½
4,300	Riker & Heg.	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
400	Ster. Gum, w. i.	2⅞	2½	2½	— [illegible]
200	Tobacco Prod.	53	52¼	52¼	— 1
860	U. C. S. of Am.	102	97½	97½	— 4½
16,400	U. C. Stores, new	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
200	U. C. S. pf., new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
15,200	U. Prof. Sh., new	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
20,800	World's Film	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ½
17	Atlantic Refin.	556	555	555	+ 16
87	Buckeye P. L.	102½	100⅜	100½	— ½
1	Chese. Mf. Co.	720	720	720	+ 20
3	Crescent P. L.	39	39	39	— 1
20	Cumberl. P. L.	46	45	46	— 3
36	Eureka P. L.	226	225	226	+ 11
42	Galena Sig. Oil	155½	153	155	..
162	Ill. P. L., w. i.	130	127	129	— 1
10	Ind. P. Line	95	95	95	— 1
300	Nat. Transit	31½	30	30	..
24	N. Y. Transit	210	207	207	+ 2
10	Northern P. L.	98	98	98	+ 3
147	Ohio Oil	138½	137	138	..
403	Pierce Oil new	12½	12	12¼	— ¼
176	Pr. P. L., w. i.	130	126½	126½	— 3
124	Pr. Oil & Gas	320	306	306	— 9
22	Southern P. L.	210	207	207	+ 2
41	South Penn L.	276	271	272	..
20	S. W. P. P. L.	108	108	108	+ 1
343	St. Oil of Cal.	283	273	275	— 1
25	St. Oil of Ind.	418	412	412	— 4
8	St. Oil of Kan.	360	355	355	— 2
147	St. Oil of N. J.	400	396	398	— 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
34	Union Tank	80	79½	80	..
36	Vacuum Oil	205	203	203	+ 3

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
7,600	Interb. c., w. i.	25⅝	23½	24½	+ ¼
2,370	Interb. pf., w. i.	77	74¼	76⅝	+ 1
2,985	Wabash, w. i.	13⅛	13	13⅜	— ⅛
3,745	Wab. pf., (a).	45	41	44	+ ½
4,470	Wab. pf., (b)	22½	20¼	21½	— ½

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
38,500	Amal. C. rts.	1⅛	[illegible]	1	— ⅛
1,025	Texas Oil rts.	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ¼

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
27,050	*Atlanta	36	32	34	— 1
29,700	*Alta C. M. Co.	97	80	85	— 15
12,300	Alaska Juanita, w. i.	14½	13⅜	13½	— ½
49,500	Big Cottonw'd.	9	6	7	— 2
2,250	Braden Cop.	7⅝	7	7¼	— ⅛
48,200	*Booth	58	50	56	+ 4½
200	Buffalo Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33,550	Cashboy	9½	7½	8	— 1
2,600	Chile Cop., w. i.	19	18½	18½	— ¼
5,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Con. Nev.-U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35,200	*Emma Copper	39	30	34½	+ 3½
1,300	*Florence	55	52	55	+ 2
5,400	*Genesee	43	41	43	+ 1
3,875	Goldfield Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅛	..
1,215	Greene-C., new	33¼	28	31	+ 2½
400	*Iron Blossom	71	70	71	..
94,500	Jumbo Ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1,875	Kerr Lake	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13,100	*Kewanas	16	14	15	— ½
150	La Rose Con.	½	½	½	— [illegible]
7,300	*Lone Star	9	6½	7½	+ ½
4,050	*McK.-Darragh	32	28	31	..
400	*Nevada Hills	23	21	21	— 2
7,650	New Utah Bing.	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
1,230	Nipissing Mines	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
1,500	N. Butte Devel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
44,100	*Oro	10	8	9½	..
8,500	*SandstormKen.	9	7½	8½	— ¼
17,800	*Sells	28	26	28	+ 2
5,300	Silver Pick	8⅛	7¼	7½	— 1
1,725	Std. Silver-Lead	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
6,300	Stewart	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
22,800	*Superstitious	24	22½	24	+ 1
14,400	*Tono. Merger	42½	35	37	— 2
3,470	Tonopah Ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,425	Tono. C. of Nev.	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
5,200	Tularosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28,000	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,800	Tuolumne Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
16,200	Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
14,975	*W. End Con.	82	70	79	+ 4
13,700	*W. End Ext.	4½	4	4	— ½
100	Wh. Knob Cop. pf.	1½	1⅛	1¼	+ ½
1,570	Yukon Gold M.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$2,000	Braden Cop. 6s	146	145	146	..
[illegible]	Chile Copper [illegible]	[illegible]	113	113¾	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	35	— [illegible]

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW JERSEY

CITY OF ELIZABETH
Fire Department 4½s . . due July 1, 1934
Fire House 4½s . . . . due July 1, 1944
School 4½s . . . . due Jan. 1, 1954
Prices to yield 4.23%

CITY OF NEWARK
City Hospital Reg. 3½s, due Jan. 1, 1932
Price to yield 4.15%

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE
Funding Reg. 5s, due November 1, 1944
Price to yield 4.32%

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Gold Funding Reg. 5s, due Jan. 1, 1936-1945
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Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

WE OFFER

Consol. Traction of N. J.
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
Orange & Passaic Valley 5s
Hudson County Gas Co. 5s
Bergen Turnpike 1st Gtd. 5s

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members New York Stock Exchange
'Phone 6037 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

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Union Trust Co. of New York
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915.

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before June 30 earn from July 1.

Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.

Montana Water Company, a New Jersey corporation, hereby gives notice to the holders of all the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Montana Water Company outstanding under its mortgage to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 10, 1906, that the Montana Water Company will redeem, as provided in Article IV. of said mortgage, all of said bonds on June 1, 1915, at the office of said Trustee, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to such date of redemption. After such redemption date said bonds will cease to bear interest and coupons for interest subsequent to such date will be void, and such bonds will cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.
Dated April 24, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,968.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MACKAY & CO.

Announce the removal of their offices to

No. 14 Wall Street

TO THE HOLDERS OF 6% GOLD NOTES OF

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

DUE JANUARY 1, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article 3rd of the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1914, Five hundred fifty thousand dollars ($550,000) principal amount, with interest, of the above-mentioned notes and the additional amount of Six hundred fifty thousand dollars ($650,000) principal amount, with interest, of said notes, making an aggregate of One million two hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000) principal amount, with interest; being all the remaining notes of said issue now outstanding, have been called for redemption on July 1st, 1915, at 104½% of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest.

According to the above-mentioned agreement, said notes are due and payable on and after July 1st, 1915, at the office of Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, after which date interest thereon shall cease.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, May 29th, 1915.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES,
May 1, 1915. Asst. Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERICK V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., May 18, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE OF MEETING AND ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the policyholders of said Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the Home Office of the Company, in the City of New York, State of New York, Nos. 32-34 Nassau Street, in said city, at 10 A. M. on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same date, at which time they shall be closed.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX, Secretary.
Dated May 24th, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NAHON COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 441 East 33rd Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the third Monday of June, 1915, to wit: June 21st, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, May 25th, 1915.
HENRY J. NAHON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the POPULAR GOWN COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 30th day of April, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of [Seal.] April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock P. M. June 21, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing Miscellaneous Supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of brushes, chimneys, dry goods, engineer stores, packings, hardware and tools, rubber fire hose with cotton jacket, rubber fire and steam hose, lamps and lanterns, mixed paints, paints and oils, varnishes, ship chandlery, cotton duck khaki dyed and white, brooms, tackle blocks, chinaware, brass rod, brass tubing, sheet brass, sheet copper, steam fittings, household ammonia, denatured alcohol, barometers, sal soda, glycerine, sectional ladders, Bon Ami, scouring soaps, fresh water soap, salt water soap, floating soap, polishing powder, polishing paste, marine clocks, boat compasses, time markers, buff skins, machine wipers, candles, engine oils, lubricating compound, charcoal, Portland cement, coal bags, cotton waste, cocoa mats, linseed oil, turpentine, matches, Russia crash, toilet paper, red lead, white lead, white zinc, zinc slabs, orange and white shellac, pump and rigging leather. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

In The Annalist Today

John Mitchell and the Compensation Law.
What Italy's Entrance Into the War Means to American Trade.
A Land-loan Scheme Which is a Trap for the Unwary.
Great Britain's Financial Burden.
"The Annalist Market for Securities."

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended May 29, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,789,229	51,050,420
Same period last year	601,011	34,098,485

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	68.99	66.63	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.46	68.93	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	84	84	84	..	24
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	36⅝	34	34½	— 1½	15,900
20	Apr. 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛	3,100
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	48½	45	46	— 2	1,000
79½	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	67⅝	64⅝	65⅝	— 1½	51,600
59⅝	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	52½	50	50	— 2	1,500
93	Apr. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93	92	93	+ ½	300
50½	Apr. 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	47¼	44½	46¼	+ ½	7,700
86¾	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	86	..	....
103	May 3	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	101	100½	100½	— ½	200
155	Apr. 29	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	150	149	150	..	300
44⅝	Apr. 30	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	37⅝	34½	36¾	+ ⅞	77,300
100¼	May 1	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	97	96½	97	+ 1¼	800
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	54	50	51½	— 1½	5,800
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	111⅝	111½	111⅝	— ⅝	325
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	..	10
102	Apr. 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	..	115
109	Apr. 8	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	106	106	106	..	15
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	46	46	— 1	500
98	Apr. 22	92	May 14	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ 2¾	100
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	85	85	85	+ 1¾	100
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛	400
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	30⅝	29	29	+ ⅜	1,600
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities.	31	29	30½	— ½	1,950
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¼	400
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	..	..	28¼	..	....
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	50¾	44½	46	— 2	22,825
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	..	..	93	..	....
6¾	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5½	4¾	5½	+ 1¼	1,200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	26	21½	25	+ 1¾	600
76	Apr. 26	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68⅛	64⅝	65¼	— 2⅜	7,300
108¼	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	103½	102¾	103½	+ ¾	600
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	82	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
40	Apr. 30	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	..	..	34	..	....
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	108	104	106½	..	1,600
115	May 13	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	61	..	....
123¾	Apr. 19	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119	118¾	119	..	1,000
232½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228½	223¼	223¼	+ 1½	700
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new.	108¼	107	108¼	+ ¼	1,200
32¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	29½	29½	29½	..	100
89⅞	May 1	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	84¼	84	84	+ ¾	248
15	Apr. 20	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— 1⅜	100
39	Apr. 26	24¾	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper‡	32½	30⅞	31⅛	— 1⅛	25,560
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization.	..	..	7	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100⅜	99	99¼	— ⅜	5,800
100⅛	May 6	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	98½	99½	— ⅛	428
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	105½	105½	105½	+ ½	100
61½	May 1	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	50¼	45½	48	— 1½	21,000
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	200
79¾	Apr. 19	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	71⅛	72	— 1¼	2,900
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	69⅞	70	..	340
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛	225
159	May 7	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	145	136	137	— 5½	7,100
113	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	112	111½	112	+ 1	600
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88	87¼	88	+ ½	1,640
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	126	+ 3¾	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	74	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	6¼	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	30	..	....
78	May 24	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	73	68½	70¾	— ½	30,050
21⅝	Feb. 8	12⅜	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16¼	15	15	— 1	700
64⅜	Feb. 8	37	May 10	Cal. Petroleum pf.	38½	38	38	..	400
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	56	56	56	..	6
174	Apr. 19	152¾	May 7	Canadian Pacific	162	155	155⅞	— 4⅝	25,450
83¼	Apr. 16	76	May 28	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	77	76	76	— 2⅞	200
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	37½	35	35½	— 1½	4,700
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103	102½	103	+ ½	300
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*120	May 7	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	118½	118½	118½	..	25
49⅜	Apr. 19	39	May 20	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41¼	39½	39½	— 1½	5,100
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8½	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝	200
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	29	27⅞	27⅞	— 1¼	800
98¾	Apr. 19	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90¾	88	88¼	— 1⅞	5,300
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125	123½	123¾	+ ¾	610
132	Apr. 15	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest.	127	125⅞	126¼	+ 1⅛	1,100
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	15⅞	May 27	Chi., R. I. & P.	19½	15⅞	18⅛	— 1⅛	59,058
*114	Apr. 8	*114	Apr. 8	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	*114	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	45½	43⅞	44¼	— ½	26,650
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	..	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	57½	57½	..	200
*159	Apr. 15	*159	Apr. 15	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	*159	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101	101	101	..	200
36½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	32½	28	30	+ 2½	29,750
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas.	124	123	123	— 1	1,840
65½	Apr. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	59	58½	58½	..	300
97	Apr. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	..	..	96	..	....
15⅞	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	[illegible]	12¾	12⅜	+ ¾	3,121
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	[illegible]	75½	— ½	700
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
84¾	May 24	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	34⅜	26¼	26½	— 5½	169,450
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	93	89	89	— 2	1,080
70½	May 24	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	70½	66½	70	+ 4⅛	6,550
100	May 25	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	100	100	100	+ 1	100
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	90½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	148⅛	148	148	+ ⅛	200
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	404	404	404	—13	160
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	8	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	12½	12	12	— 1	200
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	7¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	114¼	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	58	..	....
17½	May 24	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	17½	15⅛	16⅛	— ¼	13,240
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	..	....
92⅛	May 19	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	92	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅛	24¾	25¼	— ⅝	17,200
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	41⅛	39⅜	39⅝	— 1⅛	2,500
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	34⅝	..	....
15	Apr. 19	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	....
34⅜	May 28	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾	100
215	Apr. 28	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	205	205	205	+ 3	150
109½	May 24	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	109½	109½	109½	+ 1½	110
162	May 1	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	154	150¼	152	+ ½	3,015
150	Apr. 10	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	137	134½	136	— 3	1,500
105¾	Apr. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	99	98½	99	+ ½	300
53⅜	Apr. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46	42	44¼	— ¼	8,800
102⅜	Apr. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	102	101⅜	101⅜	+ ¼	800
79¼	Apr. 19	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	79¼	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	117⅜	116	116½	— 1	3,150
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	33¾	31⅜	31⅝	— 1⅜	3,100
64½	Apr. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	61⅛	58¼	59⅜	— ¾	15,270
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	81	81	81	— ¼	100
97¾	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L.&P. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	..	250
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
117½	May 8	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining.	118	117	117	..	25
113	Apr. 19	102½	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	105¾	105	105¼	— ⅞	500
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	30⅜	28⅝	29½	— ⅜	9,400
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	23½	20	22⅜	+ 1⅝	91,500
75⅝	Apr. 15	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	73⅜	69	73	+ 2⅞	15,200
7⅛	Apr. 3	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	5½	..	....
17	May 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	17	..	....
106⅜	Apr. 21	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	94⅞	94	94⅞	+ ⅜	400
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	114	109¾	109¾	..	200
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	67	65	65	+ 5	400
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝	850
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	37	36	36	+ ¾	1,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26½	25⅛	25¼	— 1	6,900
60⅛	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	..	..	58⅜	..	....
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82½	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	+ ⅜	145
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	128½	..	....
109½	Apr. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	106	..	....
49	May 1	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	48	41	41	— 4	2,500
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102½	102½	102½	..	100
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	8	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19	19	19	— ⅛	100
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	142½	140⅛	140½	— 1½	2,600
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	220	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	117⅛	..	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	36¾	..	....
21	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	19½	..	....
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93½	91½	91½	— 3	200
65	Mar. 11	60⅛	Apr. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	61⅝	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	169	169	169	— 1	200
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— 3⅝	110
125½	Apr. 20	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville.	116½	116	116	— 1	470
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	79⅛	79	79	— 1⅛	300
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan El. gtd.	127½	127	127	..	878
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	58	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	44¼	39½	42½	+ 1¼	10,700
87¾	Apr. 14	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87¼	83	86½	+ 2½	8,960
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38½	34⅜	37	+ 2	5,100
56	Mar. 2	40	Apr. 21	May Dept. Stores	..	..	42	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	72⅛	66	68	— 2	32,300
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	79	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	25½	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝	5,600
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	14½	14½	..	130
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	43	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	120	118⅝	118⅝	..	400
132	Apr. 19	125	May 11	M., St. P. & S.S. M. pf.	125	125	125	..	240
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S. M. l. l.	..	..	78	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ½	900
40	Apr. 5	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	30	29	30	+ 1	500
18¼	Apr. 19	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	13¼	10½	11½	— 1	29,100
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48¼	48	48¼	— ¼	250
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	200
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	121	Apr. 7	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	120	117	117	— 3	200
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	119	119	119	— 2½	200
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	72	68½	68¼	— 3½	300
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	103	102½	102½	— 2	300
17⅛	Apr. 30	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	16¼	15	15½	..	2,400
85	Apr. 22	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	82	80⅛	82	— 3	200
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63	59	60	— 1¼	5,200
110	Apr. 21	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	..	200
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7	Apr. 29	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	6⅛	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15½	14⅜	15⅝	+ ⅝	6,700
100	Apr. 30	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	86	85	86	— 3	200
92⅞	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central.	86	84½	84½	— ½	1,000
36⅛	Apr. 9	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	34	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	61½	61½	— 1½	2,900
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	29	28	28¼	— ½	500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	*15½	15½	15½	..	125
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..	59
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74½	73	73	— 2	300
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105½	103½	104	— 1	4,000
4	Apr. 17	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SILV. M.	3	3	3	..	25
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
24½	May 27	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	24½	22½	23	+ ¾	5,600
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	31	31	31	+ 3	200
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	107½	106½	106⅞	— ⅛	5,570
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	114¼	113	114¼	+ 1¼	200
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
23⅛	May 3	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	22	..	....
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	83	..	....
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	68	..	....
24¾	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23	21½	22	— ⅜	2,500
98	Feb. 10	81⅜	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	89¼	90	..	1,150
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
78	May 22	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	78	..	....
59⅜	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	48	43	44½	— 1	12,405
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	— ⅛	150
110¾	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106½	..	....
163¼	Apr. 28	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	155	153	155	+ 1¾	272
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	½	½	— ⅛	300
2¼	Jan. 22	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	100
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	32¼	29½	30	— 1⅞	1,500
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	92	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper††	24¼	22⅞	23¼	— ¼	25,910
157⅛	Apr. 19	138⅜	May 10	Reading†	145¼	141¼	142⅜	— 2	72,300
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	86	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	..	..	84	..	....
34½	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	31¼	26⅞	27¾	— ¼	31,200
89	May 25	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	89	83¼	83½	— 2⅜	3,000
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅜	May 25	Rock Island Co.	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛	300
2½	Apr. 9	⅜	May 25	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	⅜	½	..	2,400
6⅝	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	5	3⅝	3⅞	— 1⅛	4,600
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	13½	10¼	11	— 2¼	1,500
6¼	Apr. 22	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5	4⅝	4¾	..	3,250
12	May 17	9¼	May 7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	12	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	2,350
19	Apr. 23	15	Feb. 15	St. L. Southw'n.	..	..	16½	..	....
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	37	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜	120
42⅜	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34⅜	33½	33⅜	— 1	500
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	137	135	135	— 1¼	575
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	— ⅝	100
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	34½	32	32	+ 1	3,900
85	May 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
55	Apr. 14	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar.	..	..	55	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	88½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	89¼	87¼	88	— ½	17,025
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	*99¾	..	....
19⅜	Apr. 9	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	17	16¼	16½	— ½	2,100
68	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	51½	[illegible]	300
55⅝	Apr. 6	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	810
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	69	68	68	— 2	320
80	May 1	35⅜	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	68	63¼	65¾	— ¾	8,000
102⅜	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	98	96⅝	98	+ 1	200
35⅝	Apr. 30	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	35½	32⅝	32⅝	— 2	9,500
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	125	122½	122½	— 1½	800
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	16	15	15	— 1	400
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	101½	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	51	48¾	49	— 1½	2,600
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	..	20
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	2	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	5½	5½	5½	..	100
100	Apr. 19	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	[illegible]	100
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	61	61	61	..	100
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	98¼	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	5½	5½	5½	— ½	100
30⅞	Apr. 6	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	..	..	25⅝	..	....
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	127¼	124⅜	126½	+ ⅞	78,245
81⅜	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81	80¼	80¾	+ ½	600
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	28⅜	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	43	..	....
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	103¼	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	60	60	60	+ 1	100
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	16½	16	16	— 1	300
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	32½	31	31	— 3¼	700
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	18¼	13⅝	14½	— 3⅛	3,700
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	45½	44	44	— 1⅝	200
73¾	Mar. 9	62¼	May 15	U. S. Express	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	[illegible]	100
46	Apr. 29	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ¼	200
89¾	Apr. 29	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	..	..	87	..	....
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	38¼	..	....
1⅜	Apr. 24	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	..	..	1⅜	..	....
5⅝	Apr. 24	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	..	..	1⅞	..	....
74⅜	Apr. 14	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	64⅛	62⅜	63⅞	..	9,500
110	Apr. 9	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	105⅛	106	..	300
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
60⅞	Apr. 19	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	56⅛	53⅛	54⅞	— ¼	230,645
110¾	Apr. 29	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅞	105½	106⅜	+ ⅝	2,433
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	66⅜	64¼	65½	+ ½	64,200
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	31⅜	31	31⅜	— ½	500
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	..	100
45	Apr. 13	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	38	38	38	+ 1	100
10	Apr. 17	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	8½	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	½	⅛	¼	— ¼	18,212
6½	Apr. 29	¼	May 29	Wabash pf.	1	¼	⅜	— ¼	16,355
100	Apr. 14	77½	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	90	90	90	..	4
26⅞	Apr. 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛	100
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	35	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	67	65½	65	— ⅝	1,800
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	99	91¼	93	— 3	145,500
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	129	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	..	..	2	..	....
16	Jan. 18	9	May 11	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	9	..	....
6	Jan. 18	2⅞	Apr. 16	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	+ ¼	100
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	115½	113	115½	+ 3½	1,000
103	Apr. 8	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	..	..	99	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central.	..	..	32	..	....
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	103	102	102⅝	+ ⅝	600
120¼	May 24	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¾	110

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
May 24	2	1½	2	1¾
May 25	2½	1½	2	1¾
May 26	2½	1½	2	1¾
May 27	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
May 28	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
May 29	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2½	1⅞
Low	1½	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	2	1⅝
Low	1⅞	1¾
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1	1¾
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 24	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 25	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 26	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 27	2½%2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
May 28	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
May 29	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2¼	2¾	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
May 24	$4.78 7/16	$4.78 5/16	$4.78⅜
May 25	4.78 7/16	4.78 5/16	4.78 7/16
May 26	4.78 7/16	4.78⅜	4.78⅜
May 27	4.78⅝	4.78⅜	4.78 9/16
May 28	4.79 1/16	4.78½	4.78½
May 29	4.78 9/16	4.78 7/16	4.78½

	Cables. High.	Low	Last.
May 24	$4.78 13/16	$4.78 11/16	$4.78 13/16
May 25	4.78 13/16	4.78 11/16	4.78 13/16
May 26	4.79	4.78 13/16	4.78 13/16
May 27	4.79⅛	4.78⅞	4.79
May 28	4.79 1/16	4.78 13/16	4.79
May 29	4.79	4.78⅞	4.78 13/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.78⅝	4.79⅛
Low	4.78 5/16	4.78 11/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.8880	4.8915
Low	4.8825	4.8870
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78	4.78⅝
Same period last year—		
High	4.8880	4.8915
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
May 24	5.43	5.42½	82⅞	83	5.30	5.29
May 25	5.42¾	5.41⅞	83	83⅛	5.28¼	5.29¼
May 26	5.41½	5.41⅞	83⅛	83¼	5.28⅞	5.28⅜
May 27	5.41⅛	5.40⅞	83⅛	83¼	5.28⅜	5.28¼
May 28	[illegible]	5.41½	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.28½	5.28
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	[illegible]	5.28½	5.27⅜

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
May 24	39.00	15.50
May 25	40.12	15.90
May 26	40.50	15.50
May 27	40.50	15.50
May 28	40.50	15.50
May 29	40.50	15.50

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
May 24	Par	*5c	*10c	*30c
May 25	Par	*5c	*10c	*30c
May 26	Par	*5c	*5c	*40c
May 27	Par	*5c	*5c	*45c
May 28	Par	*5c	*5c	*40c
May 29	Par	*5c	*5c	*40c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
May 24	..	..	..	..
May 25	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅞@2⅞	25f 97½c
May 26	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅞@2⅞	25f 97½c
May 27	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅞@2⅞	25f 98½c
May 28	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅞@2⅞	25f 99½c
May 29	1¼@1½	2⅝	2⅞@2⅞	25f 99½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
May 24	Holiday	Holiday
May 25	[illegible]	72f 40c
May 26	[illegible]	72f 30c
May 27	[illegible]	72f 47½c
May 28	[illegible]	72f 50c
May 29	[illegible]	72f 50c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
May 24	23 9/16d	49⅜c	..
May 25	23⅝d	49⅝c	44.00
May 26	23 9/16d	49⅜c	44.00
May 27	23½d	49⅜c	45.00
May 28	23 7/16d	[illegible]	45.00
May 29	23 7/16d	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 29, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	542,120	111,076	248,849
Tuesday	262,166	76,750	274,806
Wednesday	412,743	164,605	347,831
Thursday	273,220	130,932	190,511
Friday	166,164	117,648	......
Saturday	132,816	......	......
Total week.	1,789,229	601,011	1,061,497
Yr. to date.	51,050,420	34,098,485	36,482,639

BONDS. (Par Value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,566,500	$2,722,500	$2,874,500
Tuesday	2,008,500	2,082,000	1,620,500
Wednesday	1,779,500	2,020,500	2,414,000
Thursday	2,330,500	1,494,500	1,719,500
Friday	1,692,500	1,606,500	......
Saturday	996,500	......	......
Total week.	$10,374,000	$9,926,000	$8,628,500
Yr. to date.	337,346,200	319,516,000	240,418,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	May 29, '15.	May *30, '14.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	1,770,529	601,011	+ 1,169,518
Mining	18,700	......	+ 18,700

BONDS.

	May 29, '15.	May *30, '14.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	$9,994,500	$8,946,000	+$1,048,500
Government	121,500	134,000	— 12,500
State	38,000	316,500	— 278,500
City	220,000	529,500	— 309,500
Total	$10,374,000	$9,926,000	+ $448,000

*Five days.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	[illegible]	[illegible] 1914
Bank of Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSIDIES ARE FAVORED.

Result of a Referendum by the Merchants' Association.

The policy favored by the Merchants' Association with regard to the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, as indicated by the answers of the membership to the qestion put forward in the referendum vote on the subject being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is that shipping should be subsidized without, however, the vessels being directly operated by the Government.

In the first of the two groups of questions proposed by the chamber the association is opposed both to Government ownership of vessels operated either directly or through leases from the Government. Subsidies sufficient to offset the difference in cost between operating vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep sea trades under foreign flags, are favored provided there is a Federal Board of Supervision. In a like way the plan to subsidize regular mail and freight lines to countries having important commercial interests or dependencies meets with approval.

Of the second group of questions based upon the recommendations made by the Chamber's Special Committee on Merchant Marine, headed by W. H. Douglas, a member of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Association, the first three are favored and the other two opposed. The first has to do with the creation of a Federal Shipping Board, and the second with a $30,000,000 subscription by the Government to the entire stock of a marine development company, which shall help out shipowners under the supervision of the Federal Board of Supervision, and with first mortgages on vessels as security for loans. The association is in favor of this, provided it does not delay the subsidy plan. As far as lowering the speed requirements for carrying ocean mail, the association approves the suggestion but believes that the speed of vessels earning subsidy on European routes should not be reduced from twenty to sixteen knots, while vessels of other nationalities are in operation, as this would be prejudicial to the commerce of this country.

The fourth and fifth questions of this group are opposed on the ground that the Federal Shipping Board to which they refer should not be hampered in its consideration of details, which in this case have to do with the filing of rates and agreements of all over-sea lines, and the licensing of all lines engaged in shipping between the United States and other countries.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	......	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	......	55	58
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	89	92
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	320	325
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 15	*63	65
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81	83
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	34
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	......	7	9
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	......	62	66
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	......	19	22
Do 1st 5s, '34	6,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	948,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	95
B'f. C. 1st 5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	95¾	96
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅛	105⅛
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R., G. & E. ($50)	2,523,900	..	..	......	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	......	17½	19½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 15	89	91
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	54
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	74	74½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	......	$5½	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15, 15	$23	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	82½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	$71½	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	104¾
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15, 14	30	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	47	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	150	160
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	M	My 20, 15	150	156
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29, 15	59	63
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	..	Apr 1, 15	70	75
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	90
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 10, 15	*138	142
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J, A, J, O	96	98
Bliss, E. W. Co	1,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	325	340
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	135	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15, 15	108½	110½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 15	105½	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	......	7	7¼
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	60	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 15	137	142
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10, 14	64	67
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10, 15	93	96
Du P. Powder	29,428,708	3	Q	Mar 15, 15	390	395
Em. S. & I. pf	2,500,000	..	..	......	10	25
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	......	7	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 15	37	42
Herc. Powd. Co. pf. A	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	108½	110½
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	......	12	15
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	139	140
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	104	106
Int. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	......	48	67
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	106	109
Lauston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	......	60¼	65
L. V. C. S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17, 15	160	170
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	......	2⅜	2½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31, 15	183	185
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	71½	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 15	91½	94
Pierce Oil C.	10,500,000	..	..	......	12¼	12¾
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	......	10	12
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	50	55
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	37	40
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 14	152	157
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 14	101	102
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	106	109
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	245	250
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	......	2½	[illegible]
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	89	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 12, 15	105	107

*Ex div. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	550	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	210
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	130
Century	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 1, 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	560	580
Ch.-P. N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	184	188
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	[illegible]	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 15	[illegible]	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	170
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	[illegible]	380
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	155	165
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	167
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	307
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4250	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Apr 1, 15	860	870
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 15	[illegible]	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	600	620
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	......	300	312
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	169	174
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	600	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	‡8	S	Jan 2, 15	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	240	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	247	250
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	182	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:33|Sun sets..7:23|Moon rises..10:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:38	9:58	3:39	3:42
Governors Island	10:03	10:25	4:11	4:16
Hell Gate	11:39	12:15	5:51	5:56

Arrived—Sunday, May 30.

SS Philadelphian, London, May 10.
SS Ioannina, Patras, May 7.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, May 16.
SS Alfred Nobel, Liverpool, May 12.
SS Finn, Norfolk, May 22.
SS Cedric, Boston, May 28.
SS L. V. Stoddard, Porto Padre, May 15.
SS Hyperia, Boston, May 28.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, May 25.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, May 25.
SS Arizonan, Philadelphia, May 27.
SS Coya, Balboa, May 20.
SS Arkansas, Boston, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 13
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	May 19
Sant' Anna	Palermo	May 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 16
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
Brazos	San Juan	May 26
Carolina	Havre	May 15
Queen Amelia	Tariba	May 13
Sixaola	Jamaica	May 25
Tenadores	Cristobal	May 24
Yaguez	Mayaguez	May 23
Proteus	New Orleans	May 27
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Bermudian	Bermuda	May 29
Oscar II	Christiansand	May 22
Espagne	Bordeaux	May 23
Roma	Lisbon	May 23
[illegible]	Cristobal	May 25
Honolulan	Cristobal	May 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 29
Alamo	Mobile	May 25
Nueces	Galveston	May 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Samland	London	May 22
Vauban	Hull	May 23
St. Quentin	Manchester	May 19
[illegible]	Falmouth	May 19
Reliance	Port Talbot	May 19
Saratoga	Havana	May 30
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
El Sol	Galveston	May 27
El Rio	New Orleans	May 28
Comet	Sabine	May 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 26
Strathleven	Gibraltar	May 20
Melford Hall	Dundee	May 19
Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Muncaster Castle	Dundee	May 20
Navigator	Genoa	May 15
Carolyn	Leith	May 21
Creole	New Orleans	May 29
Frances	Macoris	May 26
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 29
Huron	Jacksonville	May 31

DUE FRIDAY.

Venetian	Marseilles	May 20
Bergensfjord	Bergen	May 25
Luz Blanca	London	May 21
New York (tank)	London	May 20
Scottish Monarch	Glasgow	May 21
El Alba	Galveston	May 29
Largo Law	London	May 20
City of Macon	Malmo	May 20
Williston	Liverpool	May 20
Maracaibo	San Juan	May 29
Morro Castle	Havana	June 1
Concho	Galveston	May 29
Radiant	New Orleans	May 27

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 29
Elfland	Rotterdam	May 21
Valdura	London	May 22
Helena	Rotterdam	May 21
Daleby	Marseilles	May 20
Advance	Cristobal	May 29
Manuel Calvo	Havana	June 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 2
Rayo	New Orleans	May 27

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Pr. de Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	———	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Lapland, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	———	4:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, San Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 99 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 112 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nelson, Porto Padre to New York, was 15 miles W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 220 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 162 miles S. at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Honolulan, Tacoma to New York, was 185 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 164 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 5 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Copenhagen to New York, was 888 miles E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 505 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. June 5, per SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, per SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. June 4, per SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 3, per SS Memmon.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 1, per SS Rotterdam, and at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, per SS United States.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, per SS United States.

Italy—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..May 31

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma..June 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..June 3

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara..June 4

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Sailing Under the American Flag

WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?

To California

Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.

$101.25 and $134.70

Between New York and New Orleans via Havana, Cuba, **$54.00**

Sailings from New York to Panama Wednesdays and Saturdays via Kingston and Havana.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place. New York

Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Birmingham, Montgomery

and all points south and southeast are best reached by superb service of the

CLYDE LINE

NEW YORK TO CHARLESTON, S. C., AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Write for beautifully illustrated folder, reservations, &c. Address

A. W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Pier 36, North River, New York. —or call at— Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 B'way, N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
First, Second, and Third Classes.
Philadelphia..June 5|St. Louis..June 12

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland, June 3, 4 P. M. | *Cymric, June 18
*Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 A. M. | Canopic, June 17
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL

Cameronia	Fri., June 11,	5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., June 19,	10 A.M.
Tuscania	Fri., June 25,	5 P.M.
Cameronia	Fri., July 9,	5 P.M.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

For Your Vacation—
Go To **BERMUDA**

Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.

TWIN SCREW **"Bermudian"**

Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Every Wednesday.

Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway and 561 5th Ave., or Any Ticket Agent.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, June 2
S. S. Dwinsk, June 12
S. S. Kursk, June 22
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE	June 5,	3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	June 19,	3 P. M.
NIAGARA	June 26,	3 P. M.
CHICAGO	July 3,	3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Cameronia, June 11, 5 PM | Tuscania, June 25, 5 PM
Calling at Liverpool
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA..June 8 | ROMA..Aug. 8
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina..May 31 | Caserta..June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
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"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

CALIFORNIA
TWO-EXPOSITIONS

Panama	Canadian Rockies
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118 Remarkable Tours. One to Three Months, $435 and up. Splendid Choice of Routes. Luxurious Train Service. Best Hotels. Side Trips by Automobile.

Other Tours at Popular Prices.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Private Car Tours to CALIFORNIA

Next Departure, June 13, and Weekly Thereafter.

Going via Colorado Rockies, returning via Grand Canyon. **$265.**

Returning via Canadian Rockies **$305.**

Send for Itineraries C and F.

FRANK TOURIST CO.
Officially appointed General Tour Agents San Francisco and San Diego Expositions
398 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 5023.

DECORATION DAY MONDAY, MAY 31st

SPECIAL TRIPS UP THE HUDSON

To Kingston Point and Return, $2.00, on the swift, luxurious Day Line Steamers

"Washington Irving" and "Hendrick Hudson"

Also delightful outings to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

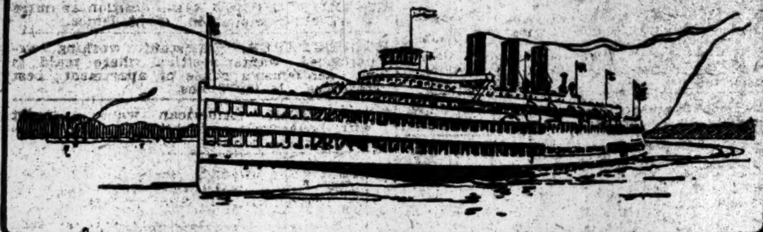
Special Decoration Day Time of Leaving New York

Steamer	Lv. Desbr. St.	W. 42d St.	W. 129th St.
"Robert Fulton"—For Albany and way landings	8:40 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.
"Hendrick Hudson"	9:00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
"Washington Irving"	10:00 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
"Mary Powell"—To West Point only	1:45 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

Day Line Steamers, daily, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.

Mary Powell Service between New York and Kingston begins June 1.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring



Iron Steamboat Co.
Direct to STEEPLECHASE
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30, A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK,
10:55, 11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.

A DAY ON THE **OCEAN**

Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY Weekdays, 75c. Sundays & Holidays, $1. Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s Management.

SPECIAL TRIPS SUNDAY, MAY 30, and MONDAY, MAY 31.

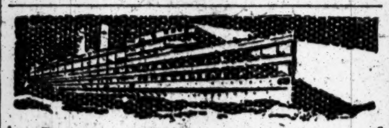
Steamer "SIRIUS" **75Cts**
To BRIDGEPORT & RETURN
Lve. W. 129th St. 9:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15. E. 24th St. 10:45 A. M.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.

"GRAND REPUBLIC" **50Cts**
To NEWBURGH & RETURN
Lve. Pier 1, N. R., 9:30. W. 129th St. 10:30. Yonkers 11 A.M.

Licensed capacity, 3,500. Tickets limited to 2,500. Restaurant and bar under Co.'s management.

NO STATEROOMS.

Full Time Tables are on inside of front cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.



Peoples Line to Albany

S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

"The Luxurious Way"

The New "Night Express"

S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, including Sunday, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, daily, including Sunday, 10 P. M. Leave Troy 9 P. M., week days only; leave Albany 11 P. M., daily, including Sunday. A la carte dinner served beginning at 6 o'clock. Fare, $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.

"The Way That Saves a Business Day."

Send for booklet, "Historic Hudson."

Hudson Navigation Co.
Telephone Spring 9400.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water

Boston Express Steel Steamships Bunker Hill and Massachusetts, Metropolitan Line. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Suns., 5 P. M. Same service returning from No. Side India Whf., Boston. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.

Portland, Me. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M., June 14 to Sept. 13. Tkts. and information at Piers; also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and

All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires

Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P.M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P.M., daily except Sunday. 25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1097 Spring.

NO BOAT FROM N. Y. MONDAY, MAY 31.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.30.

COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9421.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 **BOSTON** $2.55

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP **RED BANK LINE** 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 9:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m. MONDAY, May 31, Franklin St., 8:30 & 9:15 a. m.; Battery, 9:00 & 9:55 a. m. Trolley connections.

VALLEY GROVE
80-MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
Sunday, May 30th and Decoration Day, May 31st. **75c**

Delightful Grove overlooking Long Island Sound and Huntington Bay.

BATHING, FISHING, DANCING

Str. "Montauk"

Under Auspices of Montauk Steamboat Co.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 125th St., 10:20 A. M.
Lvs. pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:40 A. M.

4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

DECORATION DAY AT THE SEASHORE

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

L. I. Railroad trains leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 7th Av. & 33d St., 8:57, 9:13, 10:02, 11:00 A.M.; 12:00, 12:33, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:04, 5:00, 6:00, 7:02, 8:00 P. M. Trains leave Long Island City and Brooklyn at frequent intervals throughout the day.

LONG BEACH.

Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station), 6:04, 6.47, 8.36, 9:20, 10:02, 10:40, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:24, 2:06, 2:44, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:31, 6:05, 6:24, 8:01, 8:10 P. M. Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.), 6:08, 6:46, 8:37, 9:18, 10:01, 10:40, 11:09 A. M.; 12:31, 1:30, 2:10, 2:43, 3:00, 4:12, 5:00, 5:32, 5:53, 6:28, 8:14 P. M. Extra train returning leaves Long Beach 1:30 Sunday & Monday night for N. Y. and Brooklyn.

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Special Trip MONDAY, MAY 31st
ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS.
FAST STEEL **Str. HIGHLANDER**
Lvs. Battery, 9:15; West 23d St., 9:45; West 129th St., 10:15; Yonkers, 10:45 A.M.
Music. Refreshments.
Round Trip, 75c. Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c.
Buy Tickets on Boat.
McAllister St'b't Co. Tel. Broad 952.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
MONDAY, MAY 31
STEAMER RICHARD PECK

Will leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, refreshments. Tickets $1.00, children 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Piers only on day of excursion.

UP THE HUDSON TODAY

Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Restaurant, luncheon, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Str. "W. F. Romer," Franklin St., 2:30, W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

---

30 MILE SAIL ON L. I. SOUND
Sea Cliff & Glenwood

EVERY SUNDAY AND DECORATION DAY
MAY 31ST
Str. leaves Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A. M. Ret., due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.
Excursion 50c Tickets

S. S. MANDALAY
Up the Hudson
MONDAY, MAY 31. FARE, $1 ROUND TRIP.
Leaving Battery 9 A. M., Mandalay Pier, West 131st St., 10 A. M.
POPULAR EVENING TRIPS
Magnificent Dancing Deck.
Mrs. Myrtle Dunham, Hostess.
Lve. Mandalay Pier, W. 131st St., only, 8:30 P.M.
TICKETS $1.00.
Phone Pier Morn. 4399 or Broad 179-3263.

WEST POINT EXCURSION
Decoration Day, May 31.
Fast & Elegant Strs. Nassau & Merchant
Leave ft. East 24th St., 10 a.m. From Battery Landing, 10:30 a.m. Foot W. 129th St., 11 a.m.
ROUND TRIP 75c
Ample time at West Point to see Dress Parade. Dancing. Music, Refreshm'ts. Return, due 9 p.m.
The Marine Excursion Co. Phone Bryant 3156.

SPECIAL TRIPS MONDAY, MAY 31ST
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES)
STR. KINGSTON leaves West 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 & 5 P.M. Fare 35c. Round Trip

Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight. 6252 Orchard.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. BOATS RUNNING.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PHYSICIANS take NOTICE

Will rent, sell at sacrifice, or trade for smaller property, my elegant 14-room residence at main entrance Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Splendidly located and designed for Physician's Office and Residence.

G. HOWLETT DAVIS, Owner.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "R. R."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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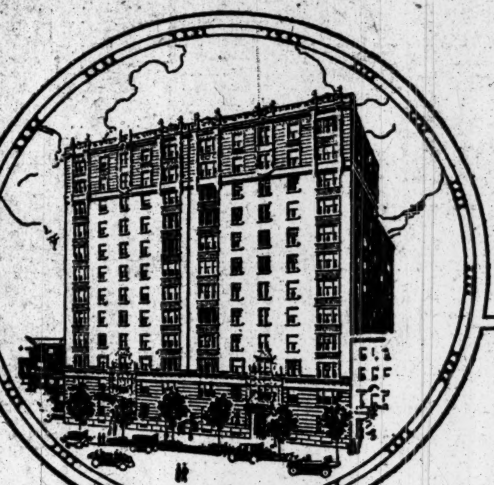
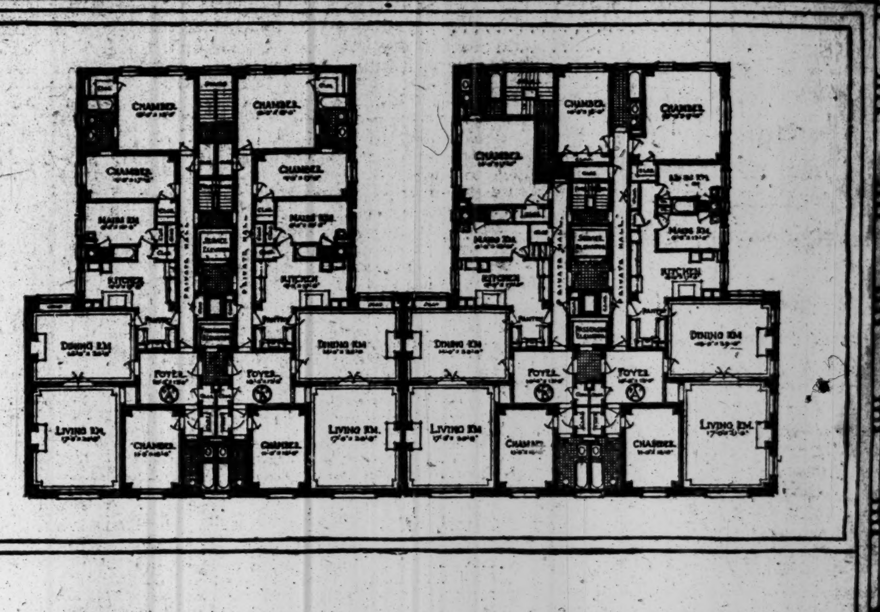
APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

These rooms are really large





CHAMBER
CHAMBER
MAIDS RM.
KITCHEN
DINING RM.
FOYER
LIVING RM.
BATH RM.

310 and 320 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

By actual measurement these apartments contain more floor space than any apartments of their class in this neighborhood—not more rooms but *bigger* rooms. Big rooms furnish better and give that much desired home look.

You have but a few weeks to decide where you will live this fall. Early inspection is urgent.

Representatives are at the building every day, Sundays included.

Some Other Attractions

On south side of extra wide street—no trucking—fireproof construction—only two apartments to each elevator hall—service elevator separate—unusually large closets—kitchen and servants' rooms isolated—private laundries—individual storage rooms—all white service—3-year leases—possession August 1st—leases dated October 1st—decorations to suit any tenant.

6-room apartments	$1,800 to	$2,300
7-room apartments	2,100 to	2,600
8-room apartments	2,400 to	3,200

Each apartment has three baths.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At 2 P. M., on the Premises, **TO-DAY** Rain or Shine, in Mammoth Tent

The Trustees in Liquidation have ordered the

Absolute AUCTION Sale

Without Reserve or Protection, no Matter What They Bring,
ALL IMPROVED LOTS AT

JAMAICA HILLCREST

CHOICEST RESIDENCE SECTION OF JAMAICA, NEW YORK CITY.
Terms: 60% on mortgage or monthly instalments.
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At 1 P. M., from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn (Terminus Subway)
GET OFF AT UNION HALL ST. STATION, JAMAICA.

Free R. R. Tickets may be obtained from representative at Depot. Or take elevated railroad from Brooklyn or Williamsburg Bridge to Cypress Hills Station, transfer to trolley and get off at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Jamaica. (Fare five cents.)

WM. P. RAE CO., Auctioneers, Woolworth Building, Manhattan. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE Kew Gardens TO-DAY

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station, in the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES
Ready for Occupancy.
$8,500 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, (12:48, 1:10 Saturday only,) 1:24, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:43, 4:12, 4:29, 5:00, 5:15, 5:31 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 1:56, 2:30, 3:03, 3:40, 4:04, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; rent-like terms. Send for booklet. OTTO SINGER, on premises, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAINS In Choice NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM and LARCHMONT PROPERTY.
Rentals, Furnished and Unfurnished.
★ **O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY** ★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
Value $15,000. Price $10,000.
12-room house, nearly new, in finest section of New Rochelle; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade; garage.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.

Post Road, mile from station, 9 acres, stone house, furnished, 14 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; beautiful lawn, trees, tennis court, garage, stable; garden planted; cow, chickens. Rent reduced to $2,000. Commission to brokers.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St., or on the Premises.

LIVING ROOM TYPE COTTAGE
9 Rooms, 2 Baths; electricity; modern in every respect.
SALE AT A BARGAIN.
C. B. ALLEN 232 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK

Attractive new house, completely furnished, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, large garage and bedroom; wonderful view of Sound; private beach. J. F. Phillips, 'Phone 248W Great Neck.

FORECLOSED LOTS

at prices to cover mortgage; finely built-up section; near Station, Ocean and Bay; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Depot. Apply J. Franklin Butler, Arverne, L. I., or Isaac Marshall, 32 Broadway, N. Y., or your own broker.

$150 DOWN, $18 PER MONTH

buys up-to-date cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; accessible to station and trolley, select neighborhood; 30 minutes from city. Will sacrifice to responsible buyer. C., Commuter, 243 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

WOODMERE, L. I.

Colonial ten-room, Winter cottage; steam heat, electric light, garage; three minutes station; $16,000; easy terms. Etzel Company, 164 West 73d Street, New York City.

50 Water Front Bungalows.

One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order, at one-half the real value. During the construction will give use of fine family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE

remodeled, plot 80x100. Gas, electric light, water in the street fronting house; can be connected. Only 40 minutes out, just outside city limits. Adjoining plot 40x100, with 20 apple, pear, and cherry trees. Barn and chicken run. Purchase price $2,900; $200 cash, balance to be paid in eight years. Address Baldwin, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Grenwolde GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

Roomy, rambling country house with water view and right-of-way to private beach, for sale or rent. Motor out today.

GREAT NECK HOMES CORPORATION, 120 Front St., N. Y. [illegible]

The Most Moderate Priced Apartment House on Washington Heights

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $660 to $1,020.

Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Avenue. Tel., 1481—Murray Hill.

WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.
717 Fifth Ave.
Near 56th St. Tel. 270 Plaza.
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS, WHICH WILL BE DECORATED TO SUIT.

KENMORE, 353 West 57th St.
8 rooms and 1 bath, $950 and $1,200.

HAROLD
439 Manhattan Ave.
N. W. COR. 118TH STREET.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $384 to $504.

DORENZA COURT
545 West 158th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $480 to $600.

ELEVATOR AND HALL BOY SERVICE.

Northwest **86th St.** Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location Unexcelled.
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths including electric light
$2,000 and up.
Supt. on premises.

Broadway Apartments
215 West 51st St.
224 West 52nd St.
NEW MANAGEMENT
BUILDING OF THE HIGHEST CLASS
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.
LOW RENTS.
Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
NEAR 56TH ST. TEL., 270—PLAZA.

The Knickerbocker
247 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment
Unfurnished. Luxuriously furnished small Bachelor Apartment.

We can offer extraordinary inducements In attractive steam-heated apartment with elevator service; from now to Oct. 1st, sufficiently low prices can be quoted to make it interesting to tenants who desire to make leases of from 1, 2 to 3 years.

Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
NEAR 56TH ST. TEL. 270—PLAZA.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 EAST 40th ST.
Choice Apartments
in the fashionable residential section of Murray Hill
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
ALSO
A very desirable Bachelor Suite.
AT PARK AVENUE

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure

Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1066 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ADLON
54TH ST., 200, COR. 7TH AVE.
Apartments to Sublet,
3 and 4 Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Apply on Premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished. COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at ROCKAWAY POINT **$150 For Season**

5-Room Detached Bungalows on Bay and on Ocean-front, Fully and Beautifully Furnished—$150 for the Season.

Ferry from Sheepshead Bay, Foot of Ocean Ave.
BOATS EVERY 15 MINUTES.
Brighton "L" & Ocean Av. Cars Direct to Ferry—5c
50 Minutes from City Hall, N. Y., to Your Bungalow.
WRITE FOR FREE EXCURSION TICKET "T"
ROCKAWAY POINT COMPANY,
796 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8900.

ADIRONDACKS
LAKE PLACID.

FOR SALE—Most desirable point on Lake Placid, attractive cottages, in good condition, fully furnished; suitable for Summer school, gentlemen's club, or private camp; 2,000 feet of rocky shore front, 180 acres of woodland; boathouse, casino, and dining hall. Address C. D. ALTON, 75 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

FOR RENT.
ROCKAWAY BEACH

High-class 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath, fully furnished, directly on the ocean; good surf bathing; rent $180 and up for the season. Wm. C. Seely, renting agent, 98 So. Grove Av., Hammel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 536 Hammel.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Studios,
57TH STREET,
2 and 3 Rooms.
Rents Reasonable
WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents.
717 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEAR 56TH ST. PHONE 270 PLAZA.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 69A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 3332.

TIMES SQUARE PLOT ROSE 3,000 PER CENT.

Suit Shows Increased Value of Corner at Seventh Avenue and 42d Street.

DAVIDSON HEIRS WIN ACTION

Sale for $55,000 in 1897 of Land Now Assessed at $1,500,000 Held Bona Fide.

The vast increase in the value of real estate in Times Square and its immediate vicinity was shown in an opinion just filed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court. In the last eighteen years the increase in some parts of the neighborhood has been as much as 3,000 per cent. The opinion was written in a suit begun by the heirs of John Bain Davidson, who died in Saratoga in 1887. The defendants were Mr. Davidson's widow, Anna F. Davidson; her daughter, Beatrice M. Davidson, and Charles J. Buchanan, executor of the will.

Three-fourths of the estate was left by Mr. Davidson's will in trust for the wife and the daughter, the principal to be divided between them when Miss Davidson was 21 years old. The remainder of the estate was left in trust for the benefit of the other heirs at law.

Part of the estate was a long leasehold of the property on the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, now the site of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The adjoining property, occupied by the Republic Theatre, was owned outright by the estate.

When Mr. Davidson died this property presented an unsightly aspect. It was occupied by car barns in a bad state of repair, and nobody appeared to be especially interested in it. It yielded only a small income. After his death the property remained in the same condition for several years. No attempt was made to improve it. The plaintiffs in the action set forth that after Mr. Davidson died they constantly urged the taking of some steps to improve the property, so that it might yield a fair return on its real value. They also urged the executor to sell it, and finally, in 1897, it was sold at public auction for $55,000. The purchasers were Mrs. Davidson and her daughter, who used part of their trust funds for the purpose.

In the suit in which Justice Cohalan has just written an opinion the executor and Mrs. Davidson and her daughter were changed with collusion in selling the property at auction for an inadequate price. In his opinion, the Justice says that the sale was widely advertised and largely attended, and that no proof of fraud was submitted.

The property that brought $55,000 in a widely-advertised public sale in 1897 is now assessed by the city at $1,650,000. The land alone is worth $1,500,000. In his opinion, Justice Cohalan makes this comment:

"Now, after eighteen years, instead of shops and stables, there are two modern theatres, and it is the centre of the theatre zone. It is a property of great value, but its possibilities were absolutely unforeseen at the time of the sale."

SUPPORT RIGGS AFFIDAVIT.

Denial of Stock Deals Unassailable, Leaders of Bar Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Counsel for the Riggs National Bank in its suit to restrain certain officers of the Treasury Department from alleged tyranny over the bank today gave out a statement regarding an account in the bank's name appearing on the books of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. The Government presented an affidavit that the account showed more than 6,000 transactions by the bank with the stock brokers. Frank J. Hogan of the bank's counsel explained that the bank as such, had not engaged in stock deals. Justice McCoy, however, declared that in his opinion the record showed clearly that the bank had engaged in the transactions on its own account. The bank's statement tonight says, in part:

"The Riggs National Bank never bought or sold stock for its own account in connection with Lewis Johnson & Co. For years the officers of the bank, on behalf of individual customers, and at times on their own behalf, transacted purchases and sales of stock through local brokers having New York Stock Exchange connections, among which was the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. There was never any concealment about the transactions thus conducted.

"At the hearing before Justice McCoy Samuel Untermyer implied that the Riggs National Bank had bought and sold stock for its own account. No such transaction had ever taken place. To meet that charge the affidavit made by Mr. Glover and the Messrs. Flather was filed. The affidavit did not deny, and was not meant to deny, that there were transactions between the officers of the bank and Lewis Johnson & Co., but it did deny that the bank itself had dealt in stocks.

"In view of rumors, subsequent to the trial, that the affidavit was questioned, Frank J. Hogan of counsel for the bank some days ago procured opinions from two of the leaders of the Washington bar, J. J. Darlington and William G. Johnson, each of whom says that the affidavit is not only not the subject of prosecution, but it is not open to criticism of any kind."

The opinions are attached to the statement.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Dime Sav Bk<Butler.
People ex rel Town of Pelham<Village of Pelham.
Barber<Woolf.
People<Bailey.
Re Petrie.
People ex rel Smith<Travis.
Re NYC Harlem River Bridge.
Met Trust Co<Stallo.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD,
Real Estate Management, 11 West 39th St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Best little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av., about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Modern 2-family, detached, 13 rooms; $4,300. 1,096 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

H. NELSON FLANAGAN, 53 BOND ST.
offers the following Desirable Houses:

105 East 24th, 10 rooms, bath	$1,200
[illegible] West 24th, 14 rooms, bath	900
19[illegible] West 92d, 9 rooms, 2 baths	1,500
[illegible] West 113th, 11 rooms, bath	800
[illegible]31 East 127th, 10 rooms, bath	600

254 West 105th St.—Attractive American basement 12-room house, three baths, modern improvements; liberal concessions. Caretaker on premises. M. H. Cane, 31 Liberty St.

70 Riverside, corner 79th.—Magnificent 16-room mansion; 5 toilets, tapestry walls, tiled kitchen; newly renovated; rent $2,250.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ONLY ONE FLOOR LEFT.
11,100 SQUARE FEET.
HEAVIEST BUILDING ON MANHATTAN.
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING, 216-222 WEST 18TH ST.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 20x90; also 60x90; moderate rent; steam heat and elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408-412 West 15th St.

54th, 556 West.—To lease, new building with apartment; suitable for garage, auto repair shop, &c.; rent $3,000.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 30.—While the precipitation has decreased considerably in extent and quantity during the last twenty-four hours, cloudy and unsettled weather still persists over the central valleys, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and thunder showers were also quite general in the Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region. It is considerable cooler in the Southwest and the Middle Atlantic States. Showers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and there will also be local showers Monday in the lower Ohio Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the middle plateau, where showers are probable by Monday night.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern and Western New York, New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday, Tuesday fair slightly warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	55	50	4 P. M.	73	55
6 A. M.	57	50	6 P. M.	76	53
9 A. M.	59	51	9 P. M.	70	51
12 M.	63	50	11 P. M.	66	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees, at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees, at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—541 E. 12th; P. Lodrossitos	$300
12:50—306 E. 74th; not given	Slight
1:30—463 W. 41st; Colonial Iron Wks.	Slight
2:05—27 W. 64th; F. Park	Slight
2:30—575 Tenth Av.; M. Kelleher	Slight
2:30—3,791 Broadway; L. Att	Slight
8:35—334 E. 96th; J. Popkin	Slight
9:25—210 Eldridge St.; Y. Rudchuck	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—100 Essex St.; A. Friedman	Slight
12:45—4,441 Broadway; M. Rice	Slight
2:05—1,944 Mad. Av.; P. Shermansky	Slight
2:25—630 Crescent Av., Bronx; S. Natolitano	$100
2:45—2,443 Jerome Av., Bronx; A. Fitzgerald	Slight
5:15—372 and 374 Broome St.; A. Scheavatti	Slight
6:05—47 and 49 Av. B; not given	Slight
6:55—Pier 1, N. R.; United Fruit Co.	None
6:55—Pier 1, N. R.; Penn. R. R. Co.	$10
8:25—1,471 Brook Av.; S. Solomon	Slight
8:26—118 E. 111 St.; I. Surkes	$500
9:50—556 W. 42 St.; C. Blumenthal	Slight

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, 15 FAIRVIEW PL.
Fine house and garage, high plot, 108x150; fine location, neighborhood; five minutes schools; station, Sound; $6,000 equity; terms. Telephone 554 New Rochelle or 3844 South Brooklyn Box M 328 Times Downtown.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

TWO JAMAICA HOUSES—BARGAINS.
Owners on account of financial reverses obliged to give up these two beautiful houses after making large payments; you can buy one for $2,000, and the other for $3,000, less than cost; good as new; best neighborhood; centrally located; very easy payments. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250—Two-Family Houses, Jamaica—$250. 11 rooms, 2 blocks from business centre; choice neighborhood; rents $67.50 per month; you can pay for one of these houses for what you are now paying in rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

$250. JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS. $250. Choice of 30 new houses, 6 to 9 rooms, built by myself. Best neighborhood. Must sell 10 within 10 days, even below actual cost. $3,500 to $6,500. $250 cash. Balance as rent. Tel. 244 Jamaica. Frank L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Merrick, L. I.—A furnished cottage of 6 bedrooms and the usual living rooms, with very attractive grounds and garage, can be rented for Summer months at $350 to desirable tenant. M 319 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.
Beautiful all-year-round house on large plots, restricted section; cool in Summer and warm in Winter; all comers remain. Alvin Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2,904. Tel. 1621 Cort.

Sale or Rent—New, beautiful nine-room furnished bungalow, Long Island; large grounds; mile from beach; screened porch; fruit trees; one hour from Pennsylvania Station. Norema, M 172 Times.

On Peconic Bay, Long Island.—House 7 rooms and bath, furnished; large verandas, barn, water front; two miles Southold Station. The Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St.

Belle Harbor, Corner Bayside Drive, 124th St.—New house, overlooking water; reasonable.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MANASQUAN PARK, N. J.—Charmingly situated semi-bungalow, on bluff, overlooking water; 6 bedrooms; all improvements; rent $300 season. Other bungalows for sale and rent. Privileges of clubhouse and tennis courts included.
A. P. FITT, Manasquan, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Comfortable furnished cottage; best part of Elberon, six masters' bed rooms, three servants' bedrooms, three baths; fine grounds, shade trees; vegetable garden. A 32 Times Annex.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents R. R. fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Ridgefield Park.—Seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

ALL ABOUT NEARBY JERSEY.
Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Fanwood new houses; building plots.
H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN for any one desiring Summer home; 10 room residence in beautiful village; well fruited; grand water; poultry house, &c.; $2,850 buys it; $700 cash down; also 140 acre farm with implements and crops, $5,500; only $1,500 down. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Reduced Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished, on or near the water; plots or sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile 1915 touring car, fully equipped; slightly used; guaranteed same as new car; price reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Peerless, 1914, (6-38,) used very little; excellent throughout; sacrifice. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Sacrifice.—Premier, 1913; light, 6-38; self-starter; very classy; investigate. 1160 Schuyler.

White rebuilt, guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger touring cars; trucks, taxicabs. The White Co., 1,877 Broadway. C. A. Smith, Used-Car Department. Other makes.

New two-ton trucks; $1,600; time payments if desired; guaranteed. W. Lawrence, Claridge Hotel.

A buyer of a new OLDSMOBILE can SAVE $75. Phone Flushing 958.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9860 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For hire, 1915 Packard cars; day, week, month. Whimarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Autos bought; SPOT CASH paid; bring car along. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON,
all year round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comforts, tennis, and billards; convenient to riding paths, transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Large corner room, private bath, fully and completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable gardens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Tel. New Rochelle 3142. M 99 Times.

A few select people wanted; not a boarding house in any sense of the word; unusual surroundings; large rooms; all improvements, three spacious drawing rooms; delightful grounds; shady seats; fruits and vegetables raised on the place; colored chef, service of the best; price reasonable. 138 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2808-J.

HOTEL OSBURN,
Franklin-Bay View Avs., New Rochelle.
Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2009.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Private family, well appointed home, can accommodate one or two gentlemen guests; choice location, near Sound; 12 minutes walk depot. 108 Liberty Av., New Rochelle. Phone 744-W.

Rockhurst, 227th St., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil, 24 minutes Grand Central; 9c commutation; 231st Subway; adults; references. Lesley.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Seven minutes from station, two double, cool rooms for three, four, with private family; 10 minutes golf links, tennis courts. S 20 Times.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains; beautiful, central location; large, cool, double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Cliff Av., 48, Yonkers.—Select rooms, board; private family; convenient; references exchanged.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Sp'tz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel. 2636.

Long Island.

Rockaway Beach, (Holland Station.)—Rooms for season, furnished; 3 minutes from station; one minute from surf; telephone, electricity; large courts. Wilson House, 40 Academy Av. Telephone Hammels, 505, or Chelsea, 4369.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
High-class accommodations; permanent transient guests; thirty-five minutes from New York.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

HOWELL HOUSE.
Quogue, L. I.; ocean and Shinnecock Bay, (2 hours city.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; wide piazzas; fishing; fresh vegetables, own garden; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, bathing.

A few Summer boarders; no children; large house; elegant table; on water's edge; 22 minutes out from Pennsylvania Station; $8 per week. E. Hubert, 18th St., North Boulevard, College Point, L. I.

BELLE HARBOR.—Small private family offers spare room, three windows, running water, twin beds; half hour out; two blocks from ocean, one from bay; references. M 160 Times. Phone 210-W Hammel.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; near station, beach; private house. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

Rockaway Park, (46 Beach 113th St.)—Comfortable front room, balcony facing ocean, $150 until October; excellent board; reasonable.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Reservations being made; most beautiful private house in Sea Gate, "exclusive"; no children; private boat; Nautilus Av. Phone 456 Coney.

Rockaway Park, Ryan Villa, near ocean, 18 2d Av.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; season rates. Comantys, Far Rockaway 1458.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Graduate nurses, owning large, modern house, board and nursing, care of invalid or elderly person; reasonable. Brightlands, Hempstead, L. I.

Choice rooms, with or without board; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Holmes, 6 33d St., Beechhurst, L. I. Flushing 1170-R.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

Private house, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Bayside.—Vista Lawn Davey, Prop., private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; shady surroundings.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av. — Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F. R.

New York State.

Good home and motherly care can be secured for a child in Dutchess County; references exchanged. Particulars Riverside 8759.

Staten Island.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

Tompkins Av., 362, Tompkinsville. — Five minutes' walk ferry; two beautiful connecting rooms, two or three gentlemen (preferred); single rooms; unexcelled cuisine; electricity, gas.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Large furnished room, one or two, facing two streets; finest house in Livingston, Staten Island; large porch and garage; references required; private. 362 Bement Av.

THE BEECHWOOD-GRASMERE.
Attractive large rooms, shady grounds, garden, tennis, near beach. Phone 595M Tompkinsville.

Large room, vegetables, shaded grounds, tennis, near beach. Jenkins, The Beechwood, Rosebank.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Upper Montclair.—Comfortable rooms and excellent meals in private boarding house, beautifully located on high ground; large screened porches; convenient to trolley, railroad, golf, and tennis clubs. V. W. H., 179 Summit Av.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful, modern house; all improvements, including screened sleeping and dining piazzas; excellent, spacious, well shaded grounds; small, refined family will take a few boarders; bus from station; moderate rates. X 297 Times Annex.

COMMUTING DISTANCE.—Excellent table; refined surroundings; cheerful rooms, with electricity, steam, hot, cold running water; two baths, shower; telephone; $8 up. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

THIRD AVE., 114, (Newark).—Alcove room with board for two; central; convenient and refined location; excellent table. 'Phone B. B. 1053J.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds, spacious piazzas, tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

LARGE, airy, front room, with board, on fine residential street; six minutes' walk from depot. Westfield 62. Mrs. K. Coleman, 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—Private family has well-furnished, large, front room; accommodate one or two persons; 5 minutes to Lackawanna Station. Tel. 3430 R, or X 340 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Widow and adult son wish board with refined private family, July; one hour train ride from Flatbush Av.; conservative terms; references required; state particulars. S. A., P. O. Box 957, New York.

First-class board, three adults, commuting distance New York. Address, particulars, Chapman, N 72 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
19 EAST 32D STREET.
Rentals $45 to $75, with service.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

64 East 58th.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; also furnished.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

THE COURTWOOD,
600 West 169th St., Corner Broadway.
High-class elevator apartments; five, six, seven rooms; also a sublet; exceptional service; reasonable rents; Subway station, 168th.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4620.

Very elegant 7 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor; rent $780.
THE TUXEDO, 65 West 70th St.

Savoy Court, 3,064 Bailey Av., 231st St.—Broadway Subway; beautiful 5-room apartment.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

High-class elevator apartments; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; concession agents. 408 West 130th.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR.—41 South Willow St.; very large room, suitable for three young men; also smaller room; location and appointments first class; convenient to Lackawanna; references.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS.
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Attractively furnished studio apartment, near Gramercy; extra large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; completely furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; particularly suitable for bachelors. 144 East 22d St.

For Rent.—Furnished front apartment, four rooms and bath; very sunny and attractive; rent reasonable. 146 East 27th St. Apartment 27.

Lexington Av., 287, (Corner 37th St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June until October.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Now is the time to get cool accommodations for the hot Summer; seven rooms, light and cool, completely furnished, silver and linen; wonderful view of Hudson; $75.. 5790 Morningside. Apt. 6C.

Attractively furnished, cool apartment, seventh floor, wide view, southern exposure; living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; completely furnished for immediate occupancy; particularly suitable for two ladies. Telephone 9616 Schuyler. Apartment 7-E.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 57[illegible] John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 203 West 81st St. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

Cathedral Heights.—4 rooms, non-housekeeping, view, $35 June to October; 6 rooms, housekeeping, $50 June to October; light, airy. Sanford, 414 West 118th St.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1. 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

725 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.—6 rooms and 2 baths, handsomely furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; high-class apartment house; $115 monthly. Phone Audubon 7685, Apt. 7D.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

57th, 264 West, (Near Broadway.)—Completely furnished corner apartment, overlooking Central Park.

118th, 415 West.—Five rooms, furnished, in apartment hotel; 2 sitting rooms; Summer rates.

528 Riverside Drive.—Sublet, attractive, sunny four-room modern apartment; 2 bedrooms; shower, electricity; clean; $12.

37th St., 17 West.—Attractively furnished apartment; also single room; Summer rates; references; tea room. 4094 Greeley.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

46th St., 29 West.—Cool, quiet, 2-room-bath studio apartment; sacrifice until October; $60 month, including service. Superintendent.

Room, private house; all conveniences; Subway, "L" express; gentlemen. 161 W. 94th.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment, $35-$55; one unfurnished, $30.

Studio, artist's, with light, furnished; bath, kitchenette; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

86th St.—Attractive room and bath, overlooking Hudson; apartment hotel. Schuyler 8493.

135th, 508 West.—5 rooms; telephone; hall service; near subway; reasonable. Hogel.

Bronx.

Mapes, Av., 1,970, (just north of Tremont Av.)—Very desirable front five-room apartment, with all improvements; light and first-class; to small family; rent, $28; immediate possession; no connection with adjoining houses. Apply to janitor, or J. C. Hull, Jr., 175 2d Av., N. Y. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, overlooking park, Apartment 71.—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite, private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $5; also parlor floor, $8.

34TH ST., East Side, at 13 Park Av.—Large rooms, $5.

82D, 130 EAST.—Room suitable two; French conversation; meals if desired. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large veranda; homelike and quiet; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive rooms for gentlemen; exceptional ventilation; refined service.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

18TH, 11-13 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large double and single rooms; excellent accommodations, $2 to $5; telephone.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, in attractive furnished apartment.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Apartment; front, back parlor; other rooms; telephone, electric light; private home.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; private or adjoining bathroom; electricity; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 326 WEST. — Nicely furnished large, small room; running water; private house; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Cool and airy small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful, airy corner room; running water, bath.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity.
JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen; others $2.50 to $4; running water.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive corner room in modern apartment; delightful park view.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large rooms with or without private bath; all conveniences; board optional; best location; near Riverside Drive; Summer rates; telephone; Subway, "L."

73D, 255 WEST.—One very desirable large front room; Summer rates; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; subway express.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Newly furnished room, near Park; $4.50.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette optional; delightful Summer location; convenient subway, "L"; transients accommodated; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath; phone; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with baths, also parlor; $7, $9, $10.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable large rooms; telephone; all conveniences; moderate.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, double room and single room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath, $4 up; private family; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, sunny, front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, airy, bright; running water. Inquire elevator.

251 WEST 81ST, (Broadway.)
Attractive room in high-class apartment. 2E.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor; board optional; Summer rates.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen only; parlors for professional man.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Attractive, homelike accommodations; suite, single; bath; table board.

93D, 270 WEST.—Exceptionally fine house, neighborhood; attractive front room, furnished, unfurnished, bath, conveniences; smaller room, furnished, adjoining bath.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; references.

93D, 255 WEST, (near B'way.)—Few select rooms in private house; reasonable.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room; all conveniences; cool, comfortable, quiet; private house; gentlemen.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large, modern room, with alcove, $6.

700 WEST END AV., (94TH.)
Attractive suite; piano; beautiful location; breakfast; Summer rates; Subway. 9845 Riverside. Britten.

94TH, 315 WEST, (RIVERSIDE.)
Attractive single room; elevator apartment. Gill.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

97TH ST., 229 WEST, (The Powelton.)—Elegant room, 3 windows. Riverside 9431, Apt. 4D.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Share elevator apartment, giving two large, front rooms, southern exposure; kitchen privileges; $10 monthly. 7 E.

98TH, 130 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; other rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant parlor and bedroom; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7. McNanara.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegant room, attractively furnished; running water; dressing room; all cars.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom, private bath, suite; single rooms; every convenience; references exchanged; excellent board optional.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A LADY wishes to recommend a thoroughly competent French lady, who has been governess to her daughter the past three years. Address H. J., 16 West Fifty-fifth St.

COMPANION, &c.—Two women of refinement, with references as to responsibility, seek position together; entire charge of elderly people or family of two, delicate cooking; expert needlewoman; practical nurse, companion, or would act as matron and assistant for club; hospitable home; reasonable salary. Address Opportunity, X 349 Times Annex.

COMPANION. — Refined, neat, educated, trustworthy woman seeks position as companion; good seamstress; willing to travel; can furnish excellent references. For further particulars address X 341 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Young lady wishes position as companion; best of reference present employer. Mrs. E. McIntyre, phone Columbus 3508.

DRESSMAKER and milliner; best recommendations; married; has several days open for better families. Mrs. Anna, 157 East 47th.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Cultured Holland lady desires position as assistant in doctor's office; experienced; fluent in English, French, and German. Address C. H., 157 East 47th.

GRADUATE NURSE wants position as nurse or traveling companion. N 35 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Protestant, working, experienced, wants position where maid is kept; gentlemen's house or apartment; best references. M 149 Times.

HOUSEWORK. — American woman; assist with housework and children; good seamstress; city or country. N 42 Times.

MASSEUSE, Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' home; physician's references. Address Delly, 118 W. 89th. Inquire after 2 P. M.

MILLINERY DESIGNER ON FINE AND MEDIUM PRICED MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS. B. SIMS, 656 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; (Christian;) five years' experience; A1 references; $12-$14. N (Agency) 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; references furnished; $11. L 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; one years' experience; good education; salary $8. N 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

WOMAN, colored, day's work or half time; references. Write Miller, 158 West 19th.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, highest grade, references, city, country, procurable. Modern Agency; Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.

STENOGRAPHER; must have insurance brokerage experience; salary, $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHER; young girl for downtown law office; salary, $15.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for position in Jersey City, salary $9; also one in Hoboken, salary $10-$12.
STENOGRAPHER for fire insurance company; salary, $15.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PUPILS to enter training school for nurses. German Hospital, 1829 Boulevard, Jersey City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

109TH, 301 WEST, Apt. 6B.—Large, cool room; river view; reasonable. Phone 7234 Riverside.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished; single, double; $2 to $8.

114TH, 320 MANHATTAN AV., APT. 62.
Exceptionally large, attractive room, overlooking Morningside Drive; suitable two; also medium sized, single; breakfast; elevator; $3 up. Cathedral 8500.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Southeast Corner.)—Rooms overlooking Morningside Drive, near Columbia; lavatories, private telephone; all transits; $4, $6.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

120TH ST., 434 WEST.—Delightful room for young woman, opposite Columbia University campus; coolest part of city. Apartment 2F.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double rooms, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant, roof garden. Yetman.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; choice two rooms; sunny; modern conveniences; Subway.

123D, 26 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences. Phone 3273 Harlem.

124TH, 437 WEST.—Large single room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone. Apt. 42.

135TH, northeast corner Broadway.—Large room; gentlemen. Call Monday or write. Apt. 1-D.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Front room, facing Broadway; private family; reasonable. Apt. 4B.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Bright, sunny room; newly furnished; elevator; Riverside, 137 Subway. Apt. 65W.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Desirable front suite or single room; Subway; reasonable. Apt. 44.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apartment 45.)—High-class; elevator; attractive outside room; moderate.

146TH, 543 WEST.—Large room; running water; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Apartment 21.

ARE YOU TIRED OF YOUR HALL BEDROOM? WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN A BIG 500-ROOM HOTEL ON BROADWAY, WHERE YOU WOULD ENJOY ALL THE PRIVILEGES OF A HOTEL, RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ROOMS, SPACIOUS PARLORS AND READING ROOMS, FREE STATIONERY, HOTEL SERVICE, AND ALL FOR THE SAME PRICE YOU ARE PAYING NOW, $4 PER WEEK? ADDRESS J. D., N 7 Times.

ABSOLUTELY modern house; large room, private bath, kitchenette, for refined couple, $8; also small room. 136 West 97th.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (near 108th.)—Large room; private bath; business man; no other guest; $30 monthly. Inquire elevator.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apartment 62.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Attractively furnished, light, cool room; single, en suite; Summer rates. Brewer, 414 West 118th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Cathedral Court.) — Two outside rooms; light housekeeping. Apartment 1.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer, modern apartment. Phone Madison Square 2602, Holcombe.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 96th Subway.—Exclusive accommodations; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Light, attractive room; lavatory adjoining; desirable location; breakfast; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (2D.)—Large, handsomely furnished front room; suitable couple or gentleman.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address X 345 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, twelve years with last firm, (31,) desires position; well recommended; $18. M 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, active, energetic executive, seeking opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. M 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; correspondent, credit man, office manager, notary, executive; highest recommendations; reasonable salary; married. N 50 Times.

CARPENTER, FOREMAN, day or contract, plans estimate furnished. 19 Liberty Av., Jamaica.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish; sober; good experience; understands pumps, lawns; handy man; position private family; country preferred; wages reasonable; good reference; well recommended. O. Donohue, 446 West 35th St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; eight years' experience; can drive car anywhere; personal reference; last position Simplex shaft drive; Benz, Chauffeur, 11 East 7th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position on commercial machines; careful driver; strictly sober; reference. L. Nesbitt, 68 West 139th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; married; one girl; careful private driver; best city, country references; 8 years last place; giving up account death. B., 208 East 60th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish position for my chauffeur; very careful driver; best reference; private family. 161 East 72d. Phone 9106 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 31; careful driver, 11 years' experience. Robert, 312 East 163d St.

JAPANESE.—First-class cook, thoroughly experienced, wishes position in private family, willing go anywhere, have good references. Holakui, 465 East 57th St.

MECHANIC, competent automobile man; capable taking charge repair shop; city or vicinity; can furnish references. M 163 Times.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man, 31 years old, has had eight years' experience as timekeeper, would like to secure position at same or at anything else; can give first-class references from former employers. D 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position in hardware store or anything; experience. Roehrig, 1,910 Amethyst St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, preferably drafting room. M., 402 West 42d.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

EDITORIAL WORK.—Experienced reporting on weekly newspaper in Brooklyn; state salary and experience. W 78 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who call on hardware, furniture, and second-hand dealers to handle our line of small laundry and heating stoves as a side line; commission. The Broadway Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced salesmen with ability to handle a high-grade article on strictly commission basis. Call U. S. Slicing Machine Co., 244 West 23d St.

SOLICITOR.—Advertising solicitor acquainted with principals in big New York advertising agencies and familiar with the automobile industry; to a man who can present convincing credentials is offered drawing account and commission, with opening for permanent lucrative position. Address A 31 Times.

TOOTH SALESMAN for non-association house; only those understanding tooth business need apply; good salary to right man. M 358 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
(Agency.)
30 Church Street.

EXECUTIVE.—Exceptional opportunity for clean-cut, resourceful executive, 35-40 years of age, experienced in analytical accounting, banking, &c.; salary, $6,000 to $7,500.
SALESMAN.—Experienced in import work and the sale of raw material, bristles, hides, hair, &c.; salary, $1,000 to $1,200.
STENOGRAPHER. — Expert for banking house; $1,800; also one at $1,300.
STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced in cotton business; $18.
STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and energetic; $75 a month.
Call Tuesday from 9 till 2.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AV.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Choice rooms; comfortable; all conveniences; exceptional; board optional.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected bath; excellent table; special prices Summer.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant suite, bath, cool double, single rooms, unsurpassed table, electricity; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; ideal location.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent acommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Large room; refined home; excellent board; table guests; near park.

86TH, 51 WEST. — Large, beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; reduced Summer rates.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful furnished rooms; between 79th and 80th.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; for business women; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water; electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor's room and bath, all conveniences, to let. Sattler, 222 West 46th St.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Brown onyx oval brooch, gold mounted, two snakes on face. Reward if returned to office The Dakota, 1 West 72d St.

LOST—In Central Park, between 3 and 4:30 P. M., Sunday, May 30, black leather handbag, containing jewelry and keys; liberal reward. Apply Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

LOST—Between Nyack, Suffern, and Goshen, carrier with two green wire wheels, Nassau racing tires; finder rewarded. Chandler, 1,890 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Gold pin, marked Mary Crawford, Supiel Emerson 5163; reward. 125 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Thursday, ring, emerald, surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. S 19 Times.

LOST—Wallet in telephone booth, Schweinfurth's drug store. Return to 1,694 Broadway.

LOST.—Ring, 20 rubies, 9 diamonds; $15 reward. 85 Sterling St., Flatbush.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond pin. Return Rynear, 175 West 72d. Reward.

LOST—Three large pearls within three weeks; reward. N 75 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 736 Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED with auto owners, wishing side line by bringing repair work to first-class repair shop; strictly confidential; commission guaranteed. M 165 Times.

Right party, with means, can now join me introducing remarkably profitable and important device. Geldert, 41 Park Row.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 359 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Neuropathic, Massage, Medico, Gymnastics.—Storm, 156 West 84th St. Telephone Schuyler 6836.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CATSKILLS.—To rent, Woodland School bungalow; delightful Summer home; retired yet accessible; phone; 6 rooms, bath, fireplace; steam, furnace; modern plumbing; abundant spring water; tennis, trout fishing, swimming, driving; ice and supplies from school farm; $250. Edwin S. Spink, Phoenicia, N. Y.

For Rent for the Summer.—A new, modern ten-room house, furnished; three miles from centre of Williamstown, Mass., in the Berkshires; house is 1,000 feet above sea level, with beautiful view; barn for automobile. For particulars write Dudley Ward, Williamstown, Mass.

House at Deal Beach, N. J., facing the ocean by Casino, corner Ocean Drive and the Esplanade, affording a perpetual breeze; about 20 rooms, superbly appointed, [illegible] with rare antiques; garage, servants' [illegible] attics for storage; Summer season or [illegible]

[illegible] dry, front & side porch, large [illegible] yard. All windows & doors screened, best residential section, North End, 116 Broad St., Newark, N. J., from June 15 to Sept. 1. Apply on premises; rent $40.

Bungalow on beautiful mountain Lake [illegible]; 5 rooms; porch on all sides; fireplace; boat; conveniences; 3 hours from Manhattan on the Lackawanna; for whole or part of season; $125 for season. Hoffman, 300 East 3d St., Brooklyn.

LYME, CONN.
To let, 3 furnished cottages, one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

New Rochelle.—To rent, from June 15 to Sept. 1, fine roomy home, simply furnished, six bedrooms, two bathrooms; fine, spacious piazza; good maid can be engaged; convenient to both railway stations. X 373 Times Annex.

Country house, 9 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, screens; large courts; golf, tennis; no mosquitos; finely furnished. Cole, Belle Terre Estate, Port Jefferson, L. I. Telephone 30608 Greeley.

In the Catskills, at Margaretville.—Beautiful modern house, fully furnished; 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths; all improvements; tennis court, bathing, fishing; superbly located; spacious grounds. W. E. Finn, 165 B'way.

Flushing.—To let unfurnished, 87 Maple Av., 18 rooms, $100; 30 Summit St., 15 rooms, $85; all improvements; garage, $8; 412 Sanford Av., $50. Bogert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y., or local agent.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, 4 and 6 large rooms, ready furnished; bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona.

Beautifully built and furnished 12-room cottage, garage, and ground to rent for Summer, or unfurnished for year. Rieser, Cedarhurst Park.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE WANTED.
Professional man and wife will rent FOR THE SEASON AT A REASONABLE FIGURE a small plain cottage, four or five rooms with BATH; must have boat house with slip to accommodate 20-foot boat; on fresh-water lake of some size, or river; good neighbors and fishing necessary; not over three hours from 42d St.; MUST BE FREE FROM MOSQUITOS; send complete data and photos and lowest cash price in first letter; will return photos. Address S 37 Times.

Wanted, from about June 15 to about Nov. 1, small furnished bungalow or cottage with at least three sleeping rooms and garage; will only consider Northern Long Island or elevated districts New York and New Jersey; must be within commuting distance New York City; give particulars by letter addressed to W. X., 364 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Furnished Summer home for refined family; must be new and scrupulously clean; eight rooms or more; on or near seashore or Sound; rental not over $100 monthly and not over one hour from city. Full particulars, N 74 Times.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

101ST ST., (corner B'way,) The Chetstow.—2 rooms; private bath; excellent meals. Mastin.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms, refined Jewish family, excellent German board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"The Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive.
Two blocks north of 157th Subway.
Opens immediately; newly decorated; steam-heated rooms; overlooking grounds and Hudson; country house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort.
Excellent chef and service; separate tables.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

THE ROZELLE.
63 West 95th St.—Best table upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

COMMISSION READY FOR FRANK HEARING

Will Begin Receiving Arguments for Commutation of Sentence at 10 o'Clock This Morning.

EXPECT SPEEDY PROGRESS

Numerous State Delegations Will Be Heard, but Possibly Not Those from Outside.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—The hearing on Leo M. Frank's petition for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment will be begun before the State Prison Commission in its audience chamber at the Capitol, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded by Tuesday at noon and possibly before the adjournment hour tomorrow afternoon.

It had been rumored that the commission probably would adjourn the hearing to the Hall of the House of Representatives because of the large crowd expected. This is not likely to be done, as the commission is not concerned with furnishing entertainment for persons who attend out of idle curiosity; neither is it likely that crowding in the aisles and around the walls of the chamber will be permitted.

The three Commissioners, Chairman R. E. Davison, Judge T. E. Patterson, and E. L. Rainey, arrived in Atlanta tonight. Chairman Davison announced that the hearing would be expedited.

Immediately after the hearing, Frank's attorneys will read and file a letter written by Judge L. S. Roan shortly before his death. In this letter, addressed to the Prison Commission and left to be presented to that body if the case should come before it, Judge Roan, it is understood, reiterated his doubt of Frank's guilt and urged executive clemency.

After reading and filing Judge Roan's letter, numerous letters from many leading citizens of Georgia will be read and filed, following which the spokesmen of a number of voluntary delegations from various sections of the State will argue in Frank's behalf. Among these will be Judge Samuel B. Adams, heading a delegation from Savannah; Colonel Samuel H. Maddox, heading a delegation from Dalton, and the Rev. Mr. Christie, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, heading a delegation from that city. Other Georgians will make short speeches urging commutation.

William S. Smith of Atlanta, who as attorney represented James Conley, the negro who was the principal witness against Frank, will appear on his own motion in Frank's behalf and submit a statement of his conclusions, to the effect that Frank is innocent, and that Conley murdered Mary Phagan. Mr. Smith's statement will deal largely with the two notes found near the murdered girl's body, which Conley alleged he wrote at Frank's dictation, and with the numerous affidavits made by Conley prior to Frank's trial.

Affidavit from Frank's Wife.

Frank's attorneys then will present an affidavit from Mrs. Leo M. Frank, setting out the happy and devoted relations of her married life with Frank, and denying the rumors, circulated prior to and since the trial of her husband, that she had refused to visit him at the police station and at the jail, that she was estranged from him because of the murder of Mary Phagan, and that she contemplated a suit for divorce.

Then will be introduced the affidavit made by Judge Roan concerning the hostile atmosphere of the trial and his reasons for having requested that Frank and his attorneys be absent when the jury returned its verdict. Among the other documentary evidence to be submitted will be official records of the trial, motion for new trial, extraordinary motion for new trial, proceedings in the Georgia Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court.

Ex-Congressman W. M. Howard of Augusta will make the principal argument for Frank, dealing with the record in the case and emphasizing the doubt as to Frank's guilt. Mr. Howard's speech probably will be long.

When Mr. Howard concludes the commission will have read the letter from Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, protesting against commutation. If Mr. Dorsey is present and wishes to argue against Frank's petition he will have all the time he wishes, as will any others who care to protest. Should Mr. Dorsey appear, the attorneys for the defense will have an opportunity to reply to his arguments.

Mr. Dorsey has not announced whether he intends to make an argument before the commission or stand on his letter of protest. He will, it is understood, be governed in this respect by developments. Should an attack be made upon him or his methods in handling the case he doubtless will go before the commission and make a speech defending himself and the fairness of the trial, and urging that Frank's petition be denied.

Information has been received at the Prison Commission's office that several delegations from other States will appear in behalf of Frank's petition. Among these, it is understood, will be delegations from Boston and Chicago. It has not yet been decided whether outside delegations shall be allowed to take part in the hearing. Several of the outside delegations expected to call on Governor Slaton in Frank's behalf, but the Governor will be out of the city, as he has engagements to deliver addresses at college commencements.

Atlanta Journal's Plea.

In an editorial addressed to the Prison Commission, The Atlanta Journal today makes a final plea for Frank. The Journal says in part:

"Frank's sentence ought to be commuted to life imprisonment because of the deep-seated and overshadowing doubt of his guilt. The State cannot afford to sacrifice human life on uncertainties.

"This doubt is not fanciful or impulsive. It is not confined to one class or section. It is logical and mature. It is shared by all sorts and conditions of men throughout the nation.

"It is profoundly significant that the rank and file of the Atlanta bar and of the Georgia bar have grave doubts as to the guilt of Frank. It is profoundly significant that a majority of the thoughtful people in this as in other States feel that the evidence on which he was convicted is not sufficient to justify his execution.

"The people of Georgia and of the common country are thinking of Frank's case cooly, and they are not convinced of his guilt. If he is guilty he has not been proved so beyond a reasonable doubt. If he is innocent his execution would be a brand of everlasting shame upon the honor and integrity of the State.

"The Journal urges the board and the Governor to consider this case in the broad light of public conscience and in that spirit of wisdom and justice and moderation which has stood a long age as the shield of Georgia's faith. Convinced as we are that the execution of Frank, in the doubt that now surrounds his case, would be a tragic injustice, we earnestly urge that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment."

"Big Six" Election Results.

Official returns from the election of Typographical Union No. 6 showed that Leon H. Rouse has been elected President, receiving a majority of 211 over James H. Dahm, his nearest competitor. Other officers chosen were: Vice President Charles J. Marquart; Secretary Treasurer, John S. O'Connell; Trustee, Charles E. Conway; Auditors, Samuel Hart, Ambrose D. Albertson, Harry W. Weir. More than 6,000 votes were cast.

BRIDGE JUMPER DIES.

Henry Clark Leaps Off Tower of Brooklyn Span Despite Warning.

Scores of persons were passing the Manhattan tower on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning when a man jumped up on the railing of the bridge and started to climb up the cable to the top of the tower. Several of those who saw him shouted for the police, and Policemen Martin, Leddy, and Kennedy of the Bridge Squad ran up.

The three policemen arrived when Clark was only two-thirds of the way up to the top of the tower.

"It's all right," he shouted down to them. "I know what I am doing."

The police shouted to him to descend at once and Policeman Martin started to climb up on the cable himself. When the man saw he was being pursued, he hastily got his footing, to poise himself, waved his hand at a party of people, who were standing on a pier at Dover Street, and plunged for the river.

Either because his footing was insecure or because he did not understand high diving, the man twisted about in the air as he shot toward the river and he struck the water awkwardly, so that from the bridge it looked as if impact might have broken his back. Screams from the bridge and the Dover Street pier followed the resounding splash as the man struck the water and went out of sight. He did not reappear within the sight of those on the bridge.

Several policemen from the Oak Street Station had seen the party on the Dover Street pier, who evidently had taken a position there in anticipation of the spectacle. Two women and two men were arrested. One of the women, who was crying bitterly, said that the man who had killed himself by diving was her husband, Henry Clark, 31 years old, a machinist of 3,833 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. She said that he had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but that he was anxious to become a moving picture star and had decided to risk his life by diving from the highest point on the Brooklyn Bridge, in order to show motion picture concerns that he was qualified to perform any kind of a daredevil feat.

Mrs. Clark had tried to persuade her husband to give up the idea, but her appeals made no impression on him. She accompanied him to this city on Saturday night and went to a hotel near the Pennsylvania Station. After breakfast yesterday she said she again pleaded with her husband to give up the idea of jumping from the bridge, but he would not listen to her. She refused to accompany him to the bridge, she asserted, but on the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia, the other members of the party arrived here and she accompanied them to the Dover Street pier. They reached the pier just in time to see her husband jump.

The others in the party said they were Mrs. Bella Robinson of 4,611 Harris Street, West Philadelphia; John Mitchel, a brother of Mrs. Clark, and James F. Driscoll of 3,612 Baring Street West Philadelphia. All three insisted that they had come to New York, to spend the day at Coney Island, and had had no knowledge of Clark's intention to dive from the bridge until Mrs. Clark had told them.

The police detained all three at the Oak Street Station. They learned later that Clark had tried to get the publicity which would land him a job, if his dive was successful, by telephoning to several newspapers that a man would dive from the bridge yesterday morning.

GUARDED IN DEATH BY DOG.

Mrs. Henry G. Pagani Stricken While Kneeling at Her Bedside.

Mrs. Alice Pagani, who lived with her husband, her mother, and her daughter in a private apartment in the Sherman Square Hotel, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway, was found dead in her room yesterday under circumstances which led the Coroner to make an investigation, although it was believed death was due to natural causes. None of the members of the family was at home at the time. A maid, finding the hall door of the apartment locked after the usual time for her to attend to her duties in the apartment, got in by using a passkey, and saw the body of Mrs. Pagani kneeling on the floor with her arms crossed beneath her head upon the bed, as if in prayer. She was garbed in a slumber robe and had apparently prepared to retire to bed when stricken.

Henry G. Pagani, an official of an automobile supply company at 1,790 Broadway, husband of Mrs. Pagani, went to St. Louis several days ago. Their daughter, Luegina, was with friends at the Atlantic Highlands, and her mother, Mrs. Harriet Daniels, was on a visit to Boston, so that Mrs. Pagani was alone Saturday and during the night.

Employes of the hotel saw Mrs. Pagani return from a short walk at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, leading a dog by a leash. That was the last seen of her. At 6 o'clock a waiter, who was accustomed to take a menu to Mrs. Pagani for her to order dinner sent to her room, received no response to his pressure of the electric button, and supposing she had gone out he pushed the card beneath the door. A porter put an evening paper under the door a few minutes later. Both the card and paper were there when the maid opened the door yesterday.

Mrs. Pagani's dog, a large animal, kept close to her body and tried to prevent any one approaching. A relative of the family went to the house and coaxed the dog to another room.

Dr. Herman Hellenstein, the Coroner, ordered an autopsy on the body today. It was removed to the Morgue last night. Mrs. Pagani was 38 years old. Her husband was notified at St. Louis yesterday and announced he would return immediately.

6,000 IN SAENGER CHORUS.

Largest Body of Trained Singers Ever Heard in Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn was crowded last night when the first festival-concert of the twenty-fourth National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, which began on Saturday night, was given. Mme. Gadski, soprano, was the soloist and the choral numbers were by a mass male chorus of 6,000 voices, the largest body of trained singers ever heard in Brooklyn.

The program, with which the great audience seemed immensely pleased, follows: Prelude, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, by the festival orchestra of 100 pieces; "When the Spring Upon the Mountains Creeps," Wilhelm, by the chorus; aria from "Oberon," Weber, by Gadski; "Love of Fatherland," Wengert, chorus; overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, festival orchestra; "How Could It Ever Be?" Kuecken, and "To Wander," Zoellner, chorus; Isolde's narrative, from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner, Gadski; "Good Night," Silcher, and "Heark, What's Coming!" Wolfrum, chorus; "Malaguena," Moszkowsky, festival orchestra, and the Pilgrims' Chorus from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," chorus and orchestra.

This afternoon at the armory there will be a children's concert, in which a mass chorus of 4,500 pupils of the elementary and high schools of the city will take part. Mme. Edith Magee, contralto, will be the soloist. The second festival-concert will take place this evening, when the male chorus of 6,000 voices and Mme. Schumann-Heink, mezzo-soprano, and Hermann Weil, baritone, soloists, will be heard.

PULLED INTO BAY BY FISH.

Woman Going Overboard Upsets Boat and Two Men Tumble In.

While fishing from a rowboat in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emma Stecht, of 111 Montauk Avenue, East New York, hooked a big fish, which resisted with such vigor that she was dragged to her feet in the boat.

Her husband, Otto Stecht, and her son-in-law, Joseph Kramer, who were in the boat, went to her aid, but the fish pulled her overboard just as they reached her, and the sudden transfer of the weight to one side of the boat upset it and sent the two men into the water.

Stecht dived after his wife, pinioned her arms and held her till a motor boat rescued them. Kramer was picked up by a rowboat.

PINCHOT RENOUNCES ALLEGIANCE TO T. R.

Says, with Gifford and William Allen White, He Is Through with Perkins, Too.

PROPOSES A NEW PARTY

Suggests Coalition of a Certain Group of Bull Moosers and Dissatisfied Socialists.

Amos Pinchot, who, with his brother Gifford, has long been known as a leader of the Progressive Party, during a talk at Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, last night renounced his allegiance to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the Bull Moose chief, and to George W. Perkins, as the Bull Moose "financial chief." Mr. Pinchot said that he carried with him in his decision his brother Gifford, William Allen White of Kansas, and others who, with himself, he said "composed the most important part of the Progressive Party.

To save himself and those in the Bull Moose Party who felt like going with him from making a complete exodus from the political field, Mr. Pinchot proposed that a new party be organized; composed of a coalition between his branch of the Progressive Party and a branch of the Socialist Party, which might be dissatisfied with a program "composed only of vague yearnings with no specific and immediate program attached thereto."

The new party, Mr. Pinchot said, would have a specific and immediate program, which he said would make it hated by the newspapers, the churches, and the conservative forces much more than the old Progressive Party had ever been hated, or than the Socialists had ever been hated. He attacked labor unions for their present tactics.

Against the churches Mr. Pinchot drew an indictment that without distinction as to creed they were supported "by the beneficiaries of economic privilege and so would always be found opposed to democracy in the world of industry."

"I have received from the Industrial Relations Commission," he said, "a copy of a letter McKenzie King wrote to young Mr. Rockefeller in which Mr. King told his employer that he need never fear a labor strike in Colorado, because there was too big a surplus of labor. McKenzie King said no strike could win with this labor surplus for the employer to draw upon. And I say Mr. King was right. No labor union can successfully fight capital.

"Labor leaders should abandon the strike as their chief weapon. They cannot win with it alone. They have hardly ever thought of the new field in which they could fight with great success. I mean the field of political action in which they would support a party dedicated to getting rid of the labor surplus. Such a party would move to break up the vast estates that lie idle in the hands of rich owners, by a super tax on idle land.

"Then a party that would really help the people would demand as an immediate program not government ownership of everything and the abolition of capitalism as the Socialists do, but government ownership of the railroads, of the coal, of the oil, of the copper ore, of the electric light plants and the gas plants—the bases of the national prosperity."

"Why aren't you a Socialist?" demanded a voice from the audience. "The Bull Moosers don't stand for those things."

"A certain group in the Progressive Party stands for them," answered Mr. Pinchot, "and I have remained in the party hoping we could become the dominating group. My brother is in our group. So is William Allen White. Some others are not."

BECKER RESIGNED TO FATE.

Convinced There Is No Hope of Appeal, He Has Become Calm.

After a short period of frantic and futile anger, ex-Police Lieutenant Becker has become calm, and is quietly resigned to the fate of death to which he seems doomed, according to Father William E. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, who sees Becker daily in the death house. Father Cashin attributes Becker's comparative calmness both to the man's realization of the injustice of unreasoning rage against man and God and to Mrs. Becker's visit yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Becker spent about two hours in the death house, and, although she could offer no real hope to her husband, she spoke quietly to him and relieved the tensity of his mental condition. When she left, Becker was more normal, and no longer uttered the denials of God in which he expressed his rage on Friday and Saturday. He was not even heard to denounce Governor Whitman, against whom most of his anger had been directed.

Becker realizes, Father Cashin said, that he has not much chance for his life. Since the Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction, no one has been able to suggest a definite step by which even the most optimistic could legitimately hope for successful appeal.

Becker is now simply waiting, it is said, for the morning when he shall be led from his cell to the electric chair.

ORDAINED BY BISHOP GREER.

Eight Become Episcopal Ministers at the Cathedral.

The Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation was the preacher yesterday morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when Bishop Greer advanced to the Episcopal Church priesthood six young deacons. These were the Rev. Howard R. Weir of Grace Church staff, the Rev. Clarence S. McClelan, Jr., of St. Andrew's, Yonkers; the Rev. Truman P. Riddle of St. George's, the Rev. Guy B. King, rector of St. James's Church at Callicoon; the Rev. Dolber W. Clark, who has been doing missionary work in Sullivan County, and the Rev. William Lawrence Wood of Oxford, England.

Two young men also were started on ministerial careers. They were Philip William Hull, a member of the General Seminary graduating class, and Charles A. Woodward. Robert F. Kline, who has been a member of Christ Choir choir, was made a deacon.

Bishop Greer, accompanied by several of the young men just made ministers, went to Blackwell's Island later for confirmation services.

BRAGA TAKES PRESIDENCY.

Promises Congress of Portugal to Adopt No Autocratic Measures.

PARIS, May 30.—Theophile Braga, elected President of Portugal by the National Assembly, received an ovation when he appeared in the Congressional Hall at 7 o'clock last night, says a Havas dispatch from Lisbon. He handed to the President of Congress a message in which he expressed devotion to the ideals of a democratic and parliamentary republic, pledging himself to take no steps of an autocratic nature.

After his message was read, Senhor Braga went to the Presidential Palace, where he formally assumed the Presidency. José Castro, acting Premier, then presented the resignations of the Cabinet members, but President Braga refused to accept them, declaring he had entire confidence in the Ministers.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury will speak on "Poverty and Its Causes" tomorrow evening at the Harlem Jewish League, 71 West 118th Street.

Harris Sainberg, a student, 21 years old, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday in the home of his parents at 58 Henry Street. It is believed he was temporarily deranged from overwork.

John Claffery, 8 years old, of 388 Cherry Street, fell into the East River from Pier 36 last night while at play and was drowned.

UNREST IN JAPAN OVER CHINA AFFAIR

Opposition, at Nightly Meetings and in Diet, Charges Failure of Negotiations.

DEMANDS NEW AGGRESSIONS

Great Clamor for Group V. Demands—Women Complicate Situation with Feminist Propaganda.

TOKIO, May 30.—The Chinese crisis has been followed by serious internal political dissensions in Japan. Nightly meetings are being held by the Opposition Party to incite the public against the Ministry. One held last evening was broken up by students from Waseda University, of which Foreign Minister Okuma is President.

Attacks upon the Ministry continue in the Diet, the sessions of which are attended by large crowds, including many women who are conducting a feminist propaganda. The Opposition is arranging to introduce a resolution censuring the Cabinet, charging a diplomatic failure in the Chinese negotiations, official interference in the national election, and the expenditure of national funds without the approval of the Diet. A governmental majority was returned in the election and the Ministry has no fear of being overthrown, although a test vote to show its strength has not yet been taken.

The House of Peers, which hitherto has played only a passive part in public affairs, is beginning to assert its prerogatives, insisting that the Cabinet shall explain its policies in China.

There is considerable clamor for a renewal of negotiations concerning the fifth group of demands made upon China, which were held in abeyance for future consideration when the recent agreement with that country was reached but which are considered in this country to constitute the backbone of Japan's future in China. The principal provisions of group V. have to do with the appointment of Japanese military and political advisers for China and for Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war.

The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun urges that Elder Statesmen be sent to Peking to arrange a lasting alliance based upon mutual helpfulness and friendship.

OUTLINES RADIO DEFENSE.

J. H. Hammond, Jr., Suggests Airship and Wireless Zones.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., has submitted to the Aero Club of America a detailed plan to provide for coast defense, aeroplanes equipped with wireless and a chain of radio stations, which will make it possible to protect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mexican border with thirty-three aeroplanes and the same number of radio stations, he says. In his proposal to the Governors, Mr. Hammond states:

"I would draw your attention to an inclosed sketch which shows the northeastern division of our coast line. I have shown five areas of fifty-mile radius constituting the patrol areas for five aero scouts. In the centre, (approximately,) of each area is situated a radio receiving station connected with land lines. Each aero scout is equipped with a radio transmitter of sixty-mile daylight radius. Each scout is in constant communication with his central radio station, and each station is directly connected by phone or telegraph with the existing land system.

"The movement of ships, their disposition and the strategy of the enemy will be readily discovered with the information obtained from scouts covering such an extended front. An intelligent understanding of the enemy's purpose would be gained, and our forces could be concentrated at decisive points to meet the invader.

"From New York to Mount Desert five areas would be located. From New York to the Mexican border seventeen areas would be established, and on the Pacific coast there would be eleven more."

The proposal will be submitted to the heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States co-operating with the club in developing aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia.

100 POLICEMEN GIVE THANKS

Removal of Stray Dogs from 135th Street Station Brings Joy.

The police of the West 135th Street Station are rejoicing over the prospective end of a crusade which was enjoined on them by order of Captain Dominick Henry about two weeks ago, and had as its object the rounding up of all unmuzzled, unlicensed, and masterless dogs in the neighborhood. The order was issued after there had been complaints that many children had been bitten. In less than a week more than sixty dogs were caught; owners, when they could be found, were haled into the Harlem Court and fined $3, and all dogs for whom no master appeared were sent to the S. P. C. A.

In the intervals between being caught and being disposed of, the dogs were housed in the basement of the station house at 239 West 135th Street, and at one time thirty were in cusody. Life in the dormitories above was almost unendurable, and every one of the hundred-odd men in the precinct is thankful that there are no more stray dogs in the neighborhood.

WAR ON UNION SEMINARY.

Dr. Matthews Declares Opposition to "Heretic Incubator."

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, pastor of the largest Presbyterian Church in the country, fired a fresh broadside at Union Theological Seminary and also the New York Presbytery, following his sermon yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The recent Presbyterian General Assembly at Rochester, he said, had declared open war upon the seminary and the New York Presbytery, which has licensed seminary graduates.

"The war starts now," said Dr. Matthews. "I don't know when it will end. That depends largely upon the New York Presbytery. Union Theological Seminary is an incubator of heretics. Tell them I say so. Tell them the Presbyterian Church says so. We give the New York Presbytery a year to obey the General Assembly mandate.

"The doctrines to which the assembly's resolution binds all future candidates for the ministry are set forth as: 'The Incarnation of our Lord, the Deity of Christ, His resurrection from the dead, the Atonement, and the authority and integrity of the Bible.'"

President Brown, when told last night of what Dr. Matthews had said, replied that he saw no reason to comment.

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J. H. LADEW'S HOME BURNS.

Glen Cove Firemen Helpless Because of Lack of Water—Loss $90,000.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 30.—Fire, probably due to defective wiring, awakened servants, who were the only ones at home at The Box, the handsome Summer home of J. Harvey Ladew on his $1,000,000 estate near the Piping Rock Country Club grounds. They telephoned to the fire departments at Sea Cliff and Glen Cove and then busied themselves getting out the furniture before the flames, which had started in the rear of the building, could make their way to the front.

About half the house had been destroyed when the Sea Cliff firemen arrived. They speedily rushed up half a dozen hose lines to strategic positions and got the engines ready. The firemen opened the nozzles of their hoses and waited for streams of water to come. In the meantime the men in charge of the engine were running about wildly looking for a standpipe, but there was no water within range of their hose.

The firemen dropped the hose and rushed into the building to help get out the remaining furniture. They had time for only one trip into the building before the flames had swept completely through the house.

Two of the firemen came out carrying a large victrola, while the third carried out a set of records which had escaped the effects of the heat.

"We can't do anything more to the fire," said Fireman William Simpson, as he set down the victrola some distance from the burning home, "so let's have a little music."

Most of those who had gathered to see the big house burn ran over towards the victrola, when they heard it begin to play, and watched the flames finish the house while they listened to record after record.

Most of the silverware and a good deal of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $90,000.

SUFFRAGE PLANS FOR WEEK.

Roving Shop of Political Union to Move Uptown.

The Roving Shop "Winner" of the Women's Political Union will move from the location where it has been so successful, at Broad and Exchange Place, at noon today, to Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, where it will remain for two weeks.

Under the auspices of the Women's Political Union today the grave of the suffrage pioneer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth comes in the campaign year of New York, where she started the suffrage movement, will be decorated. Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, daughter of Robert Ingersoll, will drive from her home, in Dobbs Ferry, with an automobile laden with Spring flowers tied with the purple, green and white, colors of the Union, to place on the grave in Woodlawn.

An important meeting of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee will be held tomorrow evening at Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street, near Second Avenue. Miss Grace Strachan will speak for suffrage; Edward B. Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals, will talk on "Equality"; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse on "The Work of the Constitutional Convention," and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw on "Answers to the Antis." Miss Katherine Devereux Blake will preside.

St. Catherine's Welfare Association, an organization of Catholic women, working for civil and industrial reforms, will hold a suffrage meeting in St. Veronica's Parochial School hall, 123 Barrow Street, Greenwich Village, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Joseph P. Daly and Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds will be speakers, and the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, Pastor of St. Veronica's, will preside.

Arrested Here for Boston Murder.

A man who said he was Alexander Novick, 29 years old, of New Bedford, Mass., was locked up in the Tombs yesterday on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Samuel Cohen, a Boston junk dealer. The Boston police was notified. The arrest was made at West and Fulton Streets by Detectives Snydeker, Bolger, and Shea.

CONVICT 9 DEPUTIES OF STRIKE KILLINGS

Jury, Out 17 Hours, Finds Roosevelt Guards Guilty of Manslaughter.

FIFTEEN MORE TO BE TRIED

Men Convicted Yesterday Face Terms of from Five to Ten Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 30.—Nine of the ten Sheriff's deputies on trial for murder in connection with the Roosevelt strike last January were found guilty of manslaughter today in Supreme Court here.

The jury anounced its verdict at 9:30 o'clock this morning, having been out seventeen hours.

John C. Smith was acquitted, in obedience to the instructions of Justice James J. Bergen, who ruled the evidence had not connected him with the slaying.

The convicted men are: Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Rick, Fred Mullin, Harry Tone, John O'Mara, James Bavier, William McLaughlin, and James C. Moran.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is ten years in State Prison; the minimum five years. Former Attorney General Robert N. McCarter, of counsel for the defense, announced the case would be appealed. The nine were convicted for the slaying of Alessandro Tessitore. An indictment for the killing of Kalman Batyl, another striker, still hangs over the ten men, as well as fifteen other indictments charging felonious assault. The convicted men were remanded to Middlesex County Jail to await sentence.

The prosecution had asked for a verdict of first degree murder. Justice Bergen said he did not know whether sentence should be imposed by him or by the Supreme Court at Trenton, because the case had been tried by a jury from Mercer County on a plea from the prosecution. Roosevelt is in Middlesex County. The Justice said he would not set a date for pronouncing sentence until this point had been settled.

Prosecutor W. E. Florance said tonight that he had not decided whether to try the convicted men on the other indictments. There remain fifteen other deputies to be tried on the charge on which the nine were convicted today, as well as on the other indictments hanging over the convicted men.

Tessitore and Batyl were killed when, on Jan. 19, the deputies charged a crowd of strikers that had gathered to meet a train at a station near the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt. A score more were wounded, and it is an outgrowth of their cases that the charges of felonious assault were placed against the guards. The deputies had been sworn in for special duty by Sheriff Edward F. Houghton.

It was testified for the defendants that they believed the strikers meant to do harm to strikebreakers who were supposed to have been on the train, and that the first shots were fired by the strikers. The prosecution had witnesses to swear that the deputies fired the first shots. The defendants all testified that they had been ordered to duty at the chemical plant by Sheriff Houghton, but that they had gone to the station because they believed violence was about to be done. It was contended by the prosecution, which was conducted by Attorney General John W. Westcott, that the Sheriff had no warrant in law to employ the deputies; the defense's reply was that the act of the Sheriff was sanctioned by long custom.

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